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MAINE ADVISED TO MAKE USE OF COMPACT CLAUSE

Prof. Felix Frankfurter Talks to Legislators on Water Power Problem

OAKES BILL PROPOSES TAKING SUCH ACTION

Said to Be Only Way Surplus May Be Sent Out of State Without Interference

AUGUSTA, Me., March 9 (Special)—Compacts between the New England States in the mutual exchange of hydroelectric power were described as the only effective solution of the Maine water power problem by Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, speaking last night in the House of Representatives at a public meeting of the Farmers' Club of the Legislature.

Under the compact clause plan, he said, Maine may ship the surplus power to neighboring states without losing control of ratemaking, and such matters. Under any other plan of shipping electricity over the border to another State, interstate commerce laws probably would take effect and thus place full control in the hands of federal authorities.

At present the Maine Legislature is considering the Oakes bill which calls for such a compact between Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, with other New England States included if later mutual arrangements are found desirable. Professor Frankfurter said he believed Congress undoubtedly would give its consent.

Professor Frankfurter spoke, in part, as follows:

Evolution of Industry

The evolution of the hydro-electric industry has created situations which go beyond the confines of State boundaries. Inasmuch as the central issue in Maine hydro-electric development is the proposal to allow exportation of electricity generated in Maine, an interstate problem at once arises. The export that is proposed has in mind solely a New England market, and therefore the issue before the people of Maine and the Maine legislature is of concern to New England as a whole. This justifies one who has given the matter a good deal of thought and has no other interest whatever except the public interest to set forth the vital elements of the problem in response to the kind invitation of the Farmers' Club.

"Hydro-electric development is capable of conferring the widest possible benefit, provided wisdom and fairness are the controlling considerations of governmental action. The warning sounded by President Roosevelt in one of his last messages to Congress in 1909 must be steadily heeded. 'The hydro-electric movement,' he wrote, 'is still in its infancy and unless it is controlled the history of the oil industry will be repeated in the hydro-electric industry, with results far more oppressive and disastrous for people.'

"What is needed is the formulation of a policy sufficiently fair to invite capital to develop the natural resources of the state and sufficiently careful to preserve the benefits of these natural resources first and foremost for the needs of the people of the state and only after these needs have been satisfied on a reasonable basis to make the surplus resources available for the neighboring New England states.

Right to Safeguard

"Maine, as every other state, has every right to safeguard its own needs. After its own needs are properly satisfied and electricity is available for export it ought to be at the

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New York Continues Baumes Crime Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Albany, N. Y., March 9

THE CALEB H. BAUMES crime commission has been made operative for another year by action of the Legislature, which voted an appropriation of $50,000 to enable the commission to carry on further investigation of the causes of crime and its prevention. The commission expects to make a special study of juvenile delinquency during the coming year. Burton D. Esmond (R.), Assemblyman of Saratoga, vice-chairman of the commission, in supporting the appropriation, declared that the "State's whole criminal law needs a thorough overhauling to bring it up to date." Mr. Esmond read a resolution adopted by the New York State Chamber of Commerce endorsing the work of the commission and declaring in favor of an extension of its activities.

HARVARD PLANS SUMMER SCHOOL

New Courses and Notable Teachers Are Announced for 1927 Session

The Harvard Summer School of Arts and Sciences and of Education for 1927 will run from July 5 to Aug. 14, and approximately 182 courses will be offered by a staff consisting of 82 members from the Harvard faculties and 38 from other universities in this country and Canada.

The work is planned for graduate and undergraduate students, teachers and supervisors in secondary and normal schools, colleges and universities, as well as for those who desire to study for general information and culture. There will be an especially large group of courses in education intended primarily for teachers.

Several of the courses to be offered this year are somewhat of a departure from those of previous years. One is a course on public utility management and economics by Philip Cabot and Deane W. Malott of the Harvard Business School. This will be an intensive course, meeting three hours a day, primarily designed for junior executives in public utility companies, but also of interest to teachers in this field.

Another new course is one on museum management and problems by Prof. Paul J. Sachs, associate director at the Fogg Art Museum. This course will be of especial interest in view of the recent opening of the New Fogg Art Museum at Harvard.

Other New Courses

Other new courses include the history of renaissance and modern art by Dean George H. Edgell; the romantic movement in English literature and the influence of Celtic romance on English literature by Prof. T. P. Cross of the University of Chicago; the history of the English language in America by Prof. Henry Alexander of Queen's University, Canada; the history of the novel in France by Prof. Albert Schinz of Smith College; international relations and government by Prof. A. N. Holcombe; the history of political theory by Prof. C. H. McIlwain; American colonial history and new points of view in American history by Prof. M. W. Jernegan of the University of Chicago; the foundations of geometry and relativity by Prof. George D. Birkhoff, and present philosophical tendencies by Prof. Edward G. Spaulding of Princeton. The summer school will also offer for the first time in Cambridge a general course in geology as well as a special field course to be conducted at Banff, Can.

The new courses in education include such subjects as education for character by Prof. Edward O. Sisson of Reed College; extra-curricular activities in the secondary school by Francis L. Bacon of the Newton High School; educational statistics by Dr. Charles W. Odell of the University of Illinois; problems in manual training and mechanics arts education by Dr. Charles A. Prosser, director of the Dunwoody Industrial Institute of Minneapolis.

Observing Children

There will be a large number of demonstration courses in which teachers will have an opportunity to observe the teaching of children from the fifth through the twelfth grades. The new demonstration courses will include one on dramatization in the schools, conducted by John Merrill of the Francis W. Parker School of Chicago, and one on the teaching of reading, composition and arithmetic in the fifth and sixth grades.

Among other Harvard professors who will teach in the school this summer are John S. Humphreys in architecture; George S. Forbes in chemistry; Edwin F. Gay in economics; Walter F. Dearborn and Dean Henry W. Holmes in education; Wilbur C. Abbott and William S. Ferguson in history, and A. F. Whittem in Spanish.

From other institutions, besides those already mentioned, will come Prof. Edward C. Hayes of the University of Illinois and Prof. Richard S. Meriam of Amherst College in economics; Prof. Ernest R. Groves of Boston University in educational sociology; Prof. John J. Mahoney of Boston University in educational administration; Prof. Edwin R. Guthrie of the University of Washington in educational psychology; Dr. Walter V. Bingham, director of the Personnel Research Federation of New York City, in vocational guidance, and Prof. Alexander M. MacMechan of Dalhousie University, in English.

MR. COOLIDGE ASKS RED CROSS TO HELP JAPAN

American Organization Offers Aid in Earthquake Area—50,000 Homeless

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—President Coolidge asked the American Red Cross today to offer aid to Japan in its latest earthquake disaster.

A message of sympathy was dispatched by the American Red Cross to the Japanese Government and the Japanese Red Cross. No plans for relief assistance have been formulated by the American organization which, however, offered any possible aid to the Japanese Red Cross. The messages of sympathy were sent to the United States Ambassador at Tokyo for delivery to the Japanese Government.

TOKYO, March 9 (AP)—All Japan was organizing today to succor the central part of the island, where more than 2000 persons perished and thousands of others were injured in Monday's earthquake.

Fifty thousand men, women and children scattered throughout the earthquake area are homeless, and in most cases without even temporary shelter. Reports to the Home Office, still incomplete because of interrupted communications, indicated that in the town of Mineyama alone 1000 persons perished and 1000 houses were destroyed.

From all parts of the stricken area reports have come in of towns laid waste, partly through the earthquake and partly through fires which broke out soon after the disturbance. One aviator sent out to survey the devastated region brought in accounts of between 20 to 30 villages destroyed.

Obe and Osaka Escape

Although the larger cities of the district, Obe and Osaka, felt the earthquake, they escaped with comparatively little damage. In Tango Province, 2275 persons were killed and 3441 injured, according to Home Office figures. About 3500 houses collapsed and an equal number were destroyed by fire. Home Office information this morning was that the towns of Mineyama, Amino, Kayetsi and Mabite were hardest hit.

It is believed that the economic damage may not be great owing to the fact that most of the damage was confined to small villages inhabitated by fishermen and peasants and that few factories and industrial establishments were injured.

The Emperor and Empress have shown great solicitude for the victims, both of them remaining up most of last night and tonight to obtain news. It is expected that Imperial relief funds will be granted, two Imperial commissioners already having been sent to the scene to obtain reports.

The Tokyo Observatory announces that there were nine after shocks and that it believed that the main shock was stronger than the Tajima earthquate of 1925.

Roads Blocked

The Home Minister, interpellated in the Diet today, said that 1699 persons perished, but said this excluded the towns of Miyazu and Mineyama, from which reliable information

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Constitutional Convention Move Is Defeated in Vote at Albany

EDMUND B. JENKS, DRY LEADER

Cuvillier Resolutions to Petition Congress for Purpose of Modifying Prohibition Amendment Rejected on Party Lines by Judiciary Committee

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9 (Special)—The resolutions by Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier (D.) of New York, to petition Congress to call a federal constitutional convention, has been defeated by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly by a vote of eight to three. The vote followed strictly party lines. One of the Cuvillier resolutions called for the modification of the Eighteenth Amendment; the other provided for its repeal.

The demonstration which Mr. Cuvillier had expected in favor of his resolutions did not materialize. Indeed the hearing was the keenest disappointment the wets have experienced in the Legislature here.

Instead of presenting three or four United States Senators and a Governor or two to argue for his proposal, the only person of any national importance who came to the hearing before the assembly judiciary company for the wets was Representative Emanuel Celler (D.) of New York.

Avalanche of Objections

The flood of wet oratory that had been predicted dwindled to a little stream of telegrams expressing regret; the dry organization, long minimized, swelled to an avalanche of objections.

Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., one of the dry leaders in New York, led the opposition to the bill, and legislative leaders now have little expectation that Assemblyman Edmund B. Jenks, chairman of the committee, will ever let the bill out to the floor of the House.

Mr. Cuvillier contended that previous requests of 28 states for a constitutional convention for various purposes are cumulative and that if four more states ask one, Congress must act.

The proposal was assailed by Mr. Fish as both futile and dangerous. He declared that the Congress which comes to Washington next December is three to one dry and that any Constitutional Convention, chosen on the same basis, would be dry in about the same proportion and, therefore, would not change the Eighteenth Amendment anyway.

No Power to Limit Action

But if it should, still the ratification of three-fourths of the states would be needed to make it effective and this he said could never be obtained. He declared the proposal dangerous because Congress in calling such a convention "would have no power to limit action to the Eighteenth Amendment" and that the entire Constitution might be overhauled.

"In the interest of New York State, which pays one-fourth of all the taxes to the Federal Government," he said, "I think that we should never make such a move. There is a strong possibility that the South and West might combine to write into the Constitution class legislation just as they did to write it on the statute books when such a combination passed the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill. This is one of the most dangerous things that could be proposed, regardless of the merits or demerits of prohibition."

Mr. Fish declared that he knew the Eighteenth Amendment was not liked in New York State because "this is one of the three states in which there is no enforcement of it." He added that without a state enforcement act there could be no adequate enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Stephens Bill Described

He suggested as the proper enforcement act a practical one that could be passed and could consistenly receive the support of wet legislators. The bill introduced this session by Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens (R.), of Putnam, filled the qualifications, he said.

The Stephens bill he described as one that would do away with hard liquors, the bootleggers and the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

'Mother Goose' Keeping at Front in Favor of Juvenile Readers

"Pilgrim's Progress" and the Classics Should Be Added, Vassar Alumnæ Conference Holds

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (Special Correspondence) — "Mother Goose" keeps its place in the front ranks of literature for juvenile readers, but it should be supplemented at an early age by material such as the Iliad, the Odyssey and "Pilgrim's Progress," according to speakers at the Conference on Reading for Children just held under the auspices of the Associate Alumnæ of Vassar College.

Children's literature should be written in the best style and should be of dramatic, as well as imaginative, interest, the speakers declared. A well-balanced juvenile library, besides containing imaginative writings and poetry, should include stories which give an accurate picture of experience, they asserted.

Eleven qualifications for good books for children were specified by Miss Ruth M. Havens of New Paltz, N. Y.

"There must be no condescension in literature for children," she declared. "That is why the Iliad, the Odyssey and 'Pilgrim's Progress' make such good children's books. They were originally written for adults.

"Books for children should be suited to the mental level of the child," she continued. "They should be written in the best style. They should be dramatic and full of action, contain good descriptions and be written with a good sense of humor."

Melody, Rhythm, Harmony

A well-constructed plot, imagination of the right sort, clear illustrations and a sense of melody, rhythm and harmony, are essential in producing good literature for children, she asserted.

Miss Havens urged that children be accustomed to using maps in connection with their reading and that parents who have traveled in Europe should describe to children places mentioned in their stories. Reading aloud in the home is of great advantage in encouraging an appreciation of literature, she said.

Mrs. Frances Marburg Zeigler of Washington, D. C., declared that children should become acquainted with Homer at a very early age, and that they should be encouraged to dramatize everything they read.

Children should be surrounded with many different types of books, Miss Louis H. Seaman, head of the children's book department of Macmillan Company, said. Children need the stirring, invigorating influence of variety, a wide range of poetry should be accessible to them and adult masterpieces should be within children's reach in preparation for the time when they will be ready for them, she declared.

Library Plays Vital Part

The part the public library plays in children's experience was described by Miss Margery Quigley, of the Mount Pleasant Branch of the Public Library, Washington, D. C.

"Take your child to the library," she said, "introduce him to one or two of the librarians and teach him that the library is there to help him.

"Every child should know the mechanics of reading and should understand how to use the encyclopedia, dictionaries, tables of contents, how to find synonyms and how to use a pronunciation key and to find quotations."

The art of story telling was discussed by Miss Emily Welch, head of the girls' camp at Walaneki, Me. Rhythmic nonsense tales are suitable for the very young child, she declared, and after that comes the fairy story period, which, in turn, is followed by hero tales.

The successful story teller must first choose a story she enjoys, Miss Welch said. Then she must learn the sequence of incidents, and afterward, when the children are gathered around her she must speak clearly and pause in telling the story so as to hold the children's interest.

"Forest Making" by Camp Fire Girls

THE little girls of 1827 had all the trees they needed, but there have been such serious inroads made on the forests that the Camp Fire Girls of 1927 are making it their business to see that the girls of 2027 have the trees they need. The story of their splendid efforts will be told

in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

Young Folks' Page

MOTOR TAX BILL SPONSORS SEEK ACTION IN HOUSE

Unfavorable Report Is Made by Committee—Aimed at Tax Evasion

Notwithstanding an unfavorable report by the Committee on Taxation, proponents of the automobile excise tax bill, designed to obtain revenue from thousands of automobiles which now evade the general property tax intend to carry their contest for the measure to the floor of the House tomorrow, according to Joseph Martin, Representative from Marblehead.

Mr. Martin announced today that he will oppose acceptance of the committee report and will move to substitute in its place a condensed draft of the bill. The bill is intended to levy an excise for use of the highways which will apply to motorists who now wait until after April 1 to buy a car in order that they need not list it for taxes on that date. The excise would be approximately equal to the average property tax on the car, and machines on which general taxes had been paid would be exempted.

Dissent From Report

The Committee on Texation reported on the bill today recommending that it be referred "to the next annual session." This would leave the subject open for the proposed tax study by a special commission this summer. The report will appear on the House calendar for action tomorrow.

Mr. Martin and two other members of the committee, Roland M. Keith and Horace W. Hosie, dissented from the report.

Among other reports in the House files today were two bills applying to Boston which were reported by the Committee on Cities. One of these is drawn to fix the hours during which the polls are to be kept open in city elections in Boston, making it 10 hours instead of "at least 10 hours."

The second is to increase the membership of the Boston School Committee to seven, based on a petition by Edward M. Sullivan, a member of the School Committee. A provision for salaries of $1500 a year for committee members was struck from the bill and a section added to submit it to a city referendum before taking effect.

Bridge Resolve Reported

The House Ways and Means Committee reported a resolve to have the Metropolitan District Commission investigate the feasibility and cost of its taking over the seven bridges now maintained jointly by cities and towns along the Charles River. This was substituted for a bill by Senator Gaspar G. Bacon to have the bridges taken over.

With Mr. Spear of Everett dissenting, the Committee on Legal Affairs today reported "leave to withdraw" on the petition of Francis A. McCarthy empowering police to remove obstructions in places used for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor. This bill would give police the same powers they now have in relation to gaming nuisances.

With Mr. Clemons and Mr. Spear dissenting, the same committee reported "leave to withdraw" on the petition of Mr. McCarthy to include the word "manufacture" in the liquor law as a basis for issuing a police warrant.

The same committee reported "leave to withdraw" on the bill of Jeremiah J. Kelley of Boston for repeal of the so-called "Baby" Volstead Act.

Welcomes Delegates

GOV. JOHN HAMMILL OF IOWA

AMERICAN HOMES CONGRESS OPENS

Convention at Des Moines Is Sponsored by Federation of Women's Clubs

By MARJORIE SHULER

DES MOINES, Ia., March 9—A corn belt city of the mid-West is giving the Nation its first American homes congress, bringing together home-builders, home-makers, and home-advisers from many parts of the country, sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

During the presidency of Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman the federation has been working for the home as a means of strengthening and protecting the roots of democratic government.

It has asked that the United States census in future list women as "home-makers" instead of as "unemployed," and it has completed a nation-wide survey of home equipment, running water, electricity, labor-saving devices as the first step toward eliminating drudgery from the home.

51 Per Cent Own Homes

It is significant that the first city to put its entire resources behind the federation campaign should be one where more than 51 per cent of the people own the homes in which they live, where 59 miles of homes have been carved out of a wilderness over which Indians roamed just 88 years ago, in a State which was first spanned by a railroad only 58 years ago.

Des Moines before this has attracted attention for its community activities. A few years ago the city faced a narrow strip of land along the river, where the East and West Sides were opposed commercially, economically, socially. It decided to make that strip a unifying instead of a dividing line, and today a group of public buildings has replaced the old shacks, to which there is to be added an art gallery as the gift of a citizen.

The nine-acre plot of the state capitol has been widened to 87 acres by tearing down more old buildings, a chain of new school buildings has been erected to maintain the State's high literacy record of 99½ per cent, the Women's Club has its $250,000 home, a "Little Theater" has been established, and the Garden Club

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

WILLETT $10,534,109 VERDICT SET ASIDE BY SUPREME COURT

Full Bench Decides "No Fraud or Duress Entered Into the Execution of the Release"

The full bench of the Supreme Court today sustained the exceptions of the defendants in the Willett-Sears case and ordered judgment for the defendants.

The jury verdict in the lower court was for $10,534,109.07 for the plaintiff.

"No fraud or duress entered into the execution of the release given by Willett," the Supreme Court decision declares.

"There would be no faith in the obligation of a contract or confidence in its performance if such an instrument such as this general release, signed and delivered with the advice and counsel without fraud could be set aside and rendered worthless," says the court in coucluding its opinion.

At another point toward the close it says, "We are concerned only with the legal rights of the parties and cannot deal with the ethics of the situation."

In this suit begun in November, 1923, the plaintiff charged that the defendants had conspired to wrest from his control and possession two profitable businesses—the American Felt Company and the Daniel Green Felt Shoe Company. The trial lasted 184 days.

Ethics Not Dealt With

Explaining its decision further, the court states:

"It may have been thought by reason of the original transaction of July 31, 1918, that the plaintiffs were the victims of a hard bargain, if not financial distress; that advantage was taken of their inability to continue their business; that a capacious price was asked for the right to repurchase the shares, and for a loan by the bankers; that the plaintiffs had to yield or retire.

"It may have been believed also that the undertaking was profitable to the defendants. On the other hand the defendants were taking a risk; they were investing their own funds. We are concerned only with the legal rights of the parties and cannot deal with the ethics of the situation.

"The defendants were fully exonerated of these prior acts and the injury, if any, flowing from them. However great the plaintiffs' loss may have been, or however hard the terms, they intelligently signed a document releasing the defendants from all actions and demands when they were free to accept its terms or rely on their legal rights at law.

Finds Rights Not Invaded

"Such a document cannot be set aside unless the plaintiffs' legal rights were invaded. It was a valid and legal instrument and a bar to the plaintiffs' action. There was no connection between the various acts relied on by plaintiffs to establish a conspiracy and the fulfillment of the settlement; no fraud or duress entered into the execution of release.

"There would be no faith in the obligation of a contract or confidence in its performance if an instrument such as a general release signed and delivered under the advice of counsel, without fraud or coercion could be set aside and rendered worthless.

"It therefore follows that the defendant's motion for a directed verdict should have been allowed."

The plaintiffs in the case were George F. Willett and Edmund H. Sears. The defendants were Robert F. Herrick, F. S. Moseley & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and individual members of these firms.

Sherman L. Whipple represented Mr. Willett; an array of legal counsel represented the bankers.

JEWS ORGANIZE PROTESTS

By Special Cable

SOFIA, March 9—Mass meetings of Jews are being held in many places throughout Bulgaria as a protest against the alleged violent treatment of Jews in Rumania.

NAVY LIMITING SESSION DRAWS NEARER REALITY

British and Japanese Acceptance of Three-Power Conference Indicated

UNOFFICIAL ADVICES SHOW PUBLIC FAVOR

Separate Geneva Discussion on Submarines and Cruisers Is Coolidge Proposal

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—London and Tokyo news advices clearly indicating that Great Britain and Japan will accept the American proposal for a conference with the United States at Geneva this summer on auxiliary warcraft limitation are taken by officials here to mean that such a meeting ultimately will be brought about.

While there has not been much doubt as to the Japanese attitude toward such an arrangement, British sentiment in the past generally has been against any limitation of anti-submarine craft as long as her continental neighbors refused to limit submarine construction, and officials have looked to Great Britain to remove the greatest obstacle in the way of a three-power parley.

France and Italy, who rejected the American proposal for a five-power naval limitation conference which Great Britain and Japan favored, probably will be asked to send observers to the three-power meeting, formal invitations to which will be held up pending replies from the latter two countries.

A Tokyo dispatch just received said Japan intended to accept the latest American suggestion.

British Acceptance Indicated

London dispatches previously had declared that, in the absence of receipt of a formal American offer, Great Britain would be quick to favor the three-power conference idea. The impression also was given in League of Nations circles at Geneva that Great Britain would accept.

Public opinion throughout Great Britain, as interpreted by that country's officials, was described as demanding British acceptance of any American plan for naval limitation. While attention was called to handicaps under which delegates of the three powers would labor in the absence of the Mediterranean powers, the hope was expressed that whatever might be accomplished would serve to convince France and Italy that it is to their interest to co-operate with the other great naval powers in world disarmament.

Geneva dispatches carried the additional information that Great Britain probably would insist on linking the three-power parley with the League disarmament plans and making any agreement conditional upon France and Italy not exceeding certain tonnage in cruisers, submarines, and torpedo boats. British circles in Geneva stressed particularly the necessity of Britain's possessing a large number of cruisers to communicate with her outlying possessions.

League circles were described as generally pleased with the Washington proposal, believing it would speed up the preparation for a general conference on the limitation and reduction of armaments.

League Circles Expect Great Britain to Accept

GENEVA, March 9 (AP)—Although Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary found it impossible to make any statement at present on the plan of the United States for a three power naval conference, since the matter involves a cabinet decision as well as the dominions, League of Nations circles were under the impression that Great Britain would accept the American invitation.

The American invitation to Great Britain and Japan to hold a three power naval limitation conference at Geneva, which was announced at Washington today, had been anticipated by the British Government as the logical move in view of the fact that Great Britain and Japan had accepted President Coolidge's recent proposal of this nature which Italy and France failed to indorse.

Any effort of other naval powers to institute programs in competition with or against the purpose of the agreements which may be reached at Geneva is not considered likely. The British delegates, however, would come to the proposed conference charged with the important task of emphasizing their country's special requirements regarding sufficient cruiser protectior for the Empire's long trade routes.

New British Ships Held Up

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Great Britain does not intend to lay down any naval vessels of her 1927 program of new construction until late in the year or until the outcome of the disarmament conference is known, William Clive Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons. Work on vessels already under construction will not be stopped, he said.

GOODWILL FLIERS PROGRESS

FLORIANOPOLIS, Brazil, March 9 (AP)—The pan-American Goodwill fliers arrived here at 12:40 o'clock this afternoon from Rio Grande Do Sul. They planned to make a brief stop here and continue to Sao Paulo during the afternoon.

BRITAIN WILLING TO GO TO LEAGUE ON CHINA ISSUE

Sir Austen Chamberlain Expresses His Readiness to Accept Arbitration

By Special Cable

GENEVA, March 9—An emphatic denial that he had attempted to form a hostile bloc against Russia was voiced by Sir Austen Chamberlain in a speech to the press here last night. The main reason for Great Britain's refusal to break off diplomatic relations with Russia was its consideration for the peace and stability of Europe. Someone suggested that if this were true it was rather strange that Italy should have announced the ratification of the Bessarabian agreement at that moment, for it looked like concerted action, but Sir Austen assured his audience that he had not known anything about this beforehand, though he naturally had no objection to Italy's recognizing Bessarabia as an integral part of Rumania for Great Britain had already done so.

For Universal Harmony

Sir Austen Chamberlain's assurance that Great Britain was taking no deliberate action at Geneva against Russia is received with some skepticism, but there is no reason to doubt that the declaration was sincere, for Great Britain would in any event endeavor to compose European differences quite apart from considerations of Russia. Sir Austen in this connection declared that no nation should attempt to gain its own ends by fomenting trouble between other countries, but should contrariwise bring all states together in the general interests of peace. Anything achieved in the direction of relaxing the strain on international relations would be welcomed by Great Britain, he added.

Nevertheless Russia's avowed hostility, not only to Great Britain but to the League of Nations casts a shadow over Geneva and there have been anxious conversations about the relation of Russia to China and its alleged activities in the Baltic States and the Balkans. There is no necessity for any country to use its position at Geneva to form a united front against Russia, for the Bolshevists themselves are achieving this result.

No Prospect of Appeal

In the meantime Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese delegate, remains quiet and although Sir Austen reiterated his willingness to accept the League's arbitration should occasion arise, there is no prospect of the British-Chinese quarrel coming before the League at present.

As Russia is not a member of the League of Nations and there is nothing in these relations that can be defined as conflicting with China's obligations toward the League, this question will not be raised before the Council. The Saar problem has been the subject of further conversations between Sir Austen Chamberlain, Dr. Gustav Stresemann with Emil Vandervelde, Belgium, also lending a hand. An international gendarmerie to protect the railways in that district is now accepted "in principle" and it remains only to settle the size and composition of this force and the railway commission.

MUSEUM SCHEDULES INFORMAL ART TALKS

A series of informal talks is being given at the Museum of Fine Arts in connection with the triennial exhibition of the Society of Arts and Crafts. They will be given in Renaissance Court, where the exhibition is being held and will be illustrated by the objects on display.

The next one will be on Thursday, March 10, on "Pottery," by George Greener, in the afternoon; following this will be one Tuesday afternoon, March 15, on "Jewelry," by Frank Gardner Hale and one on Thursday afternoon, March 17, on "Silver," by George J. Hunt. The talks will begin at 2 o'clock.

VIRGINIA DEBATERS WIN

CONCORD, N. H., March 9 (AP)—The University of West Virginia debating team yesterday afternoon was awarded a decision over a team from the University of New Hampshire in a debate on the subject: "Resolved, That the United States should cancel its war debts." The decision was on points and was 28 to 0. The debate was sponsored by local luncheon clubs.

CHINESE SEIZE SOVIET SHIP AND ARREST MME. BORODIN

Wife of Russian Adviser to Cantonese Alleged to Be in Possession of Military Plans

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Seizure of the Soviet ship Pamiat Lenina by Shantung troops on Saturday has been followed by a series of interesting developments. One report goes so far as to say that the incident is likely to lead to a rupture of relations between Soviet Russia and the Peking Government.

Mme. Borodin, wife of Michael Borodin, Russian adviser to the Cantonese Government, was among those placed under arrest when the vessel was taken. According to Shanghai advices she is charged with having in her possession plans of the military dispositions of Gen. Chang Tsung-chang, Shantungese defender of Shanghai against the attacking southern Nationalist army. The Soviet consul at Shanghai is said to be on the way to Nanking to try to secure the release of Mme. Borodin, who is reputed to have been born in Chicago, and the three Russian agents arrested by the Shantungese. It is understood they are prisoners at Tsinan.

Another report received from Peking by the Westminster Gazette is that all the Russian prisoners taken aboard the Pamiat Lenina, which was on the way to Hankow when seized, have been ordered executed, with the exception of Mme. Borodin. Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord, is said to have taken this action on the ground that Chinese and Russian Communists aboard the vessel were ready with a mass of propaganda literature to help the cause of the southern Nationalists, opposed by Marshal Chang.

The Russian embassy at Peking, in a note to the Foreign Office protesting against the seizure, demanded that the crew and passengers and the steamer itself be released immediately. It declared the Chinese Government would be held responsible for their safety.

The Soviet action in their behalf was taken apparently because they are Russian subjects, and was not due to any recognized official connection with the Soviet Government, which has stated on several occasions that Michael Borodin was in China merely as a private citizen and not on any official mission.

Cantonese Occupy Wuhu; Mobs Loot Customs House

SHANGHAI, March 9 (AP) — The British Cruiser Emerald sailed today from Nanking up the river to Wuhu, where a mob yesterday looted the customs house following occupation of the town by the Cantonese.

All the foreign women and children are aboard the steamer Kutwo, which apparently has not yet left for Shanghai, although the authorities consider it impossible for them to return to shore in view of the situation.

The American destroyer Preble is standing by, the destroyer Noa is at Nanking, within call, and others are at Chekiang and Kiukiang.

The majority of the women and children had been evacuated from Wuhu before the Cantonese took possession. The American women known to have remained prior to the rioting include six attached to the Methodist mission and a few to other missions. The normal foreign population of Wuhu is approximately 40.

Latest military events seem strongly in favor of the Cantonese, who are moving in increasing strength down the Yangtse River in the direction of Nanking from as far west as Hankow. They are reported to be advancing around both sides of Lake Taaihu in their effort to attain the Nanking-Shanghai Railway and thus deal a severe blow to Gen. Chang Tsung-chang, chief defender of Shanghai, by cutting off his communications.

The new situation brought about by the action of the Governor of Anhwei Province, Chen Tiao-yung, in affiliating himself with the Cantonese, and the occupation of Wuhu, has placed General Chang in a precarious position. He still holds the northeastern section of the Province, but has been forced to bring up reinforcements to protect his lines. At the present time Chang is said to have 7000 White Russians with his army in the vicinity of Nanking.

Liberals Back Grant for Defense Force at Shanghai

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 9—The Liberals joined forces with the Government in the House of Commons last night against the Labory Party motion which opposed the grant for the British defense force at Shanghai. This grant was thus carried by 303 to 124 votes.

J. R. Clynes, who led for Labor in the debate, repudiated the charge that his party was indifferent to the safety of British men and women in China, but claimed that "a more effective use of farseeing statesmanship" is more useful than a "dangerous, futile use of the sword."

The Government, he said, while trying to negotiate had paraded its instruments with warlike authority. A better plan would have been to make public an offer of fair terms to China, coupled with a request for the safety of British citizens.

Iam Macpherson, Liberal member for Ross, on the other hand, said that whatever other differences there might be in the Liberal Party, he believed it was united in holding the Government's China policy sound. There had been no threat against the Chinese. The force dispatched had gone to China only to act as police.

WELLESLEY TAX BILL OPPOSED

The legislative Committee on Taxation voted "leave to withdraw" on the bill which would exempt Wellesley College property to the extent provided by the general law.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain late tonight or Thursday; colder tonight; fresh to strong northwest winds becoming northeast Thursday.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain on the coast and snow in the interior late tonight or Thursday; colder in northeastern Massachusetts tonight; slowly rising temperatures in west portion Thursday; diminishing northwest winds becoming northeast and increasing to strong on Thursday.

Northern New England: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperatures, probably followed by snow; diminishing northwest winds becoming northeast and increasing Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	36	Memphis	42
Atlantic City	40	Montreal	26
Boston	40	Nantucket	40
Buffalo	28	New Orleans	54
Calgary	2	New York	38
Charleston	58	Philadelphia	40
Chicago	34	Pittsburgh	30
Denver	40	Portland, Me.	38
Des Moines	36	Portland, Ore.	38
Eastport	36	San Francisco	48
Galveston	50	St. Louis	40
Hatteras	48	St. Paul	38
Helena	24	Seattle	34
Jacksonville	64	Tampa	66
Kansas City	38	Washington	40
Los Angeles	50		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:45 p. m., Thursday, 4:16 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:13 p. m.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION MOVE DEFEATED AT ALBANY

(Continued from Page 1)

"speakeasies." It provides for state enforcement of the federal law against distilled liquors, but makes no mention of wines or malt beverages. It provides that traffic in, transportation or possession of such liquors within the State be made a penal offense punishable in the first instance as a misdemeanor and for subsequent violations as a felony.

Orville S. Poland, counsel for the State Anti-Saloon League, opposed the Cuvillier bill "not because the Eighteenth Amendment would be placed in jeopardy, by its passage, but because of the legal considerations involved in the opening of the door to all sorts of tinkering with the Constitution."

He declared that a Constitutional convention would derive its powers from the people and not from Congress, and therefore, could not be limited by Congress in the extent to which it might go in changing the organic law of the land.

Opens Wets' Argument

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Canon William Sheafe Chase, and Mrs. Samuel J. Bens, prominent woman dry leader, also spoke as opponents of the resolution.

Mr. Celler, opening the discussion for the wets, ridiculed the idea that a constitutional convention would open the way for adoption of many unsound governmental policies. He was followed by Mrs. David Holmes Morton, president of the Women's Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act; Miss M. Louise Gross, chairman of the board of directors of the same organization, and William B. Chadsey, all of whom also argued for the resolutions.

At a meeting of the New York Women's Committee for Law Enforcement William B. Wilson, formerly Secretary of Labor, declared that prohibition was on the statute books to stay.

Mrs. Martha Bensley Bruere, director of study of the National Federation of Settlements, declared that prohibition is not a problem any more save in a restricted area in the East.

Wets Taken by Surprise

The defeat of the Cuvillier resolution came as a blow to the wets. They were taken completely by surprise when Mr. Fish said that the Stephens bill would be reported by the Committee on Rules.

It is held that the Stephens bill has a good chance of passing both houses, in which event Governor Smith would be confronted with the necessity of either approving or vetoing a state prohibition enforcement measure strikingly different from every other measure of the similar kind that has gone before.

Indeed, under conditions which exist in Albany now many political leaders accept as a foregone conclusion that the Stephens bill will pass the Assembly and that, while it does not carry the official approval of the Republican Party, its Republican backing is so strong that it will meet with no difficulties when it reaches the Senate.

Mr. Cuvillier has made a new attempt to get through wet legislation. He has introduced a bill to take the place of his resolution. The new measure declares that an emergency exists in the sale of poisoned liquor and authorized the State Commissioner of Health to provide for the sale of wine and beer for medicinal purposes. It would carry an appropriation of $500,000.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS HOLD ANNIVERSARY

Poetry and dramatic readings, music and feature dancing made up the program with which the Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston celebrated their fifteenth birthday anniversary at the Repertory Theater yesterday. These were given by Leighton Rollins, Isabel Fiske Conant, Grace Hoffman White, John W. Green, Henry Jewett, Power Dalton, Allan Farnham, Elizabeth C. Morrow, Violet Kemble Cooper and Dana Sieveling.

Officers of the Boston Kiwanis Club, which contributed $5000 toward the purchase of the summer camp at Lake Maquan, Plymouth County, were guests. Miss Lotta A. Clark, president of the council, presided.

BATES HEAD TO BE SPEAKER

Clifton D. Gray, president of Bates College, has accepted the invitation of Carl S. Ell, vice-president of Northeastern University, to speak before Northeastern students at Jordan Hall, Wednesday, March 16.

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1 P.M. to 12

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address, "Motor Vehicles and the Law," Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Women's Republican Club, 8.

Address by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, Y. W. C. A. banquet, 97 Huntington Avenue, 6.

Open house, Ford assembling plant, Fellsway, Somerville, 1 to 10, continues through Friday.

Address, "The Adventures of a Biographer in Relation to Lincoln and Washington," by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton, Unitarian Club, Hotel Somerset, dinner, 6:15.

Illustrated talk, "Why the Germans Lost the First Battle of the Marne," by Lieut.-Col. G. L. McEntee, Pierce 110, Harvard, 8.

Meeting of the Roxbury Historical Society, 8.

Meeting of the Men's Club of the Park Street Church, 7:45.

Meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club, Tremont Temple, 8.

Boston Automobile Show, Mechanics Building, continues through Saturday.

Music

Jordan Hall—Paul Roes, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Colonial—"Sunny," 8.
Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.
Hollis—"Charm," 8:15.
St James—"Sure Fire," 8:15.
Repertory—"Macbeth," 8.
Shubert—"Queen High," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11. Sunday talks at 6:30 p. m., admission free; Society of Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.

Boston Art Club — Paintings by Leon Kroll.

Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Works of women painters.

Harlow & Howland — Etchings by A. Hugh Fisher and André Smith.

Casson Galleries—Decorations by Mildred Burrage.

St. Botolph Club—General exhibition of paintings.

Grace Horne Galleries — Paintings by Irwin D. Hoffman.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Lectures on old gardens at the Women's City Club, 10:30 and 2.

Current events talk by Miss Leslie Hopkinson, Pilgrim Hall, auspices of the Women's City Club, 3.

Legislative day, Women's Republican Club, 11.

Exhibition of photographs of sculpture by Prof. Clarence Kennedy of Smith College, Print Room, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, continues through March 16.

Beethoven exhibit, Boston Public Library, continues through March 18.

Luncheon in honor of Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, auspices of Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Hotel Bellevue, luncheon, 1.

Address, "Need for a Constructive National Agricultural Policy," by Senator Arthur Capper, auspices of Women's Republican Club, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Address, "Some Humanitarian Aspects of the League of Nations," by Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Society of Harvard Dames, Phillips Brooks House, 3.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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—which every year for the last ten years has made and sold more tires than any other company in the world

—which focuses on development, chemical research and service work the largest engineering body of its kind

—which operates its own cotton plantation, textile mills, rubber plantation, coal mines, factories and branches, to the end of delivering the tire user the greatest possible value for his dollar.

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ITALY DISCUSSES FOREIGN OFFICE

Consular and Diplomatic Services Are to Be Reorganized

By Wireless

ROME, March 9 — Yesterday's Cabinet Council transacted important business ranging from a discussion on a bill for the reform of the Italian Foreign Office to new regulations regarding diplomatic and consular careers. The Foreign Office bill allows citizens born on the Italian Islands in the Ægean Sea to opt for Italian nationality. As these islands are populated by men born under the Turkish or the Greek flag, the bill will cause important changes in the localities thereby affected.

Another clause in the bill regulates the position of Italian citizens residing in Siam, especially their judicial status in that country with which Italy signed a pact of friendship last year. A prefect by virtue of the new regulations may be elected to the Chamber of Deputies.

Another regulation has to do with the institution of maternity and child welfare centers and another touches on disciplinary changes in the police force. The most important of all points discussed were the drafts of new regulations concerning diplomats and consuls. Henceforth up to the rank of a first class consul, men can serve in either the diplomatic or consular service. Secretaries of legations and general consular posts can be held by men belonging to either branch of the service, providing that they pass the requisite examinations. Reaching the rank of first secretary, that functionary thereby acquires distinct diplomatic standing.

The number of consular offices, which was 135, 57 years ago, has now only 38 more, and Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, will bring up the total to a number more in keeping with Italy's position as a big power. At the same time, the consular and diplomatic remuneration will be in future such as to permit the country's representatives abroad to live in a style worthy of Italy's position. New consular posts, to the number of 103, will therefore be opened, including 40 entirely new ones. Another important change is the possibility of the admission into the consular corps of suitable candidates who have not hitherto been members of that corps.

BILL TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 9—The bill to abolish capital punishment in England, Scotland, and Wales was published today. It has been introduced in Parliament by Commander Joseph Kenworthy, supported by Morgan Jones and Herbert Dunnico, Labor; Rhys Morris, Liberal, and Sir Robert Newman and Lord Cavendish Bentinck, Conservatives.

It would substitute life penal servitude for the extreme penalty in cases of murder or treason, with power to the courts to reduce sentences where a jury recommends mercy. For cases other than murder or treason it provides penal servitude or imprisonment at the discretion of the courts. The bill does not affect any liability under the naval or military law.

POINCARE DEBT PROJECT UPHELD

Chamber Approves Plan to Make Payments in Accordance With Agreements

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 9—By 339 votes against 175, Raymond Poincaré, in a formal parliamentary debate, has obtained approval of his proposal to make Treasury payments in accordance with the Washington and London debt accords, pending their ratification. The Premier announced that he would count the abstentions as negative votes, and would resign if he did not obtain an absolute majority. The issue was therefore clear. In fact, only 13 members can be regarded as abstentions, though 38 others were absent on leave.

There voted against M. Poincaré's method of a provisional settlement the entire Communist Party of 28 members; practically the whole of the Socialists, 92, and 50 Radicals and Republican Socialists who broke away from the main body. Five others have an indeterminate position. The bulk of the Radicals and the whole of the center and right stood with M. Poincaré. Yet, though there is approbation for payment, it is certain that a large proportion of those who voted for the Treasury action would refuse ratification.

The plea of M. Auriol was that if France gave an installment of $30,000,000 to America and £6,000,000 to Great Britain, it would commit itself irretrievably to fulfillment of the accords.

M. Poincaré insisted, as before, that the future was not in pawn and parliamentary freedom was not affected.

The chamber accepted this view because it is anxious not to express its real view on the debt question before the general elections next year. It prefers to gain time by a temporary acceptance of conditions, pretending that a discussion on the merits of the matter is reserved for a later date.

M. Poincaré won applause by saying that it was important to give Parliament leisure to study the pacts. He urged that it should not drag the debt problem into the electoral arena. France did not deny its debts, but if Germany defaulted, French ability to pay would be altered.

This debate proves two things: first, that the French Parliament is not prepared to ratify; second, that, nevertheless, it is grateful to anybody who will actually arrange payments without asking its opinion.

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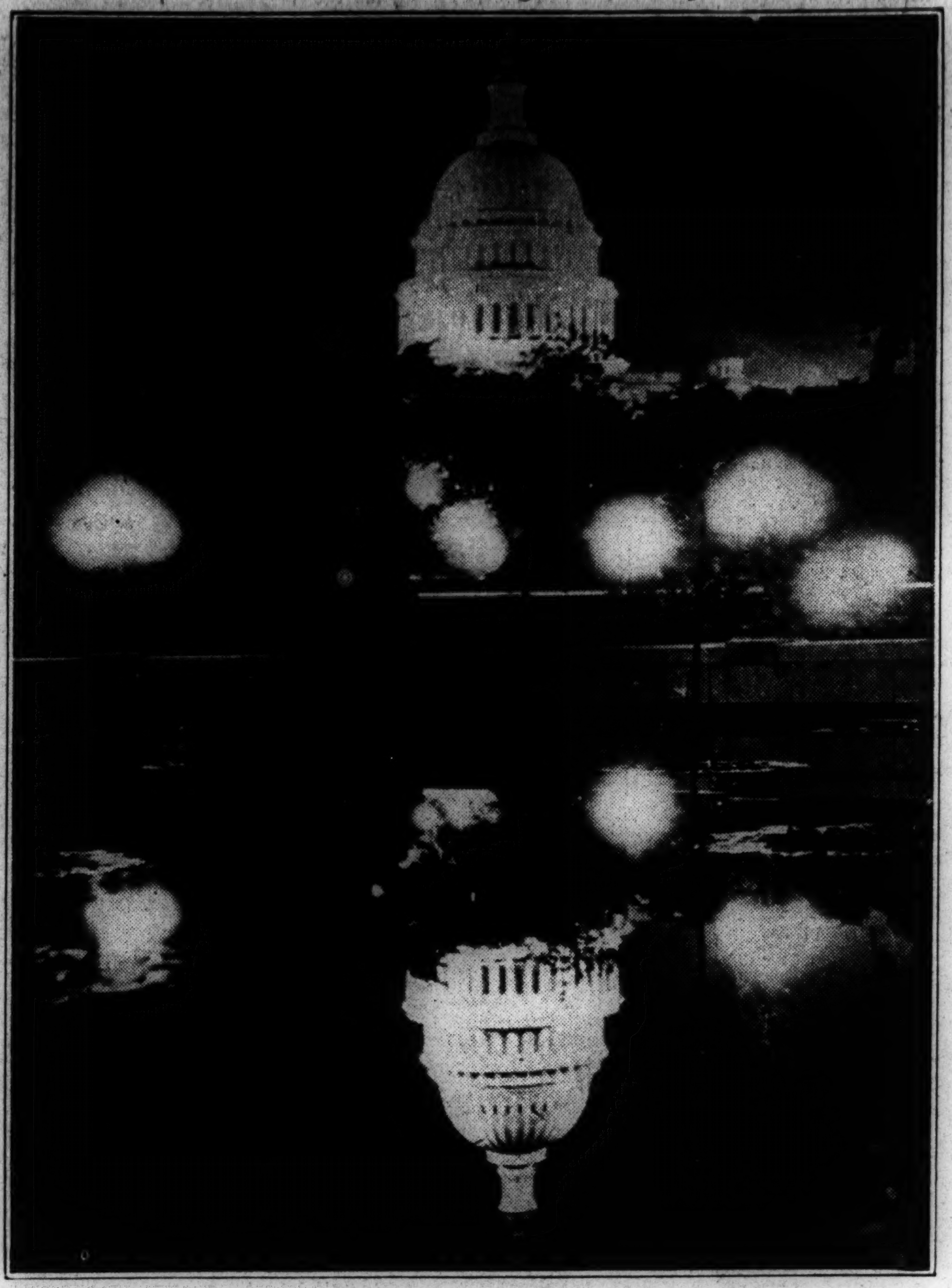

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OREGON LABOR IS BUSIER

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence) — Oregon is resuming normal labor conditions with the resumption of fir sawmills and the advent of spring. An existing surplus of labor is expected to be largely reduced during March. While railroad shops and iron works in Portland have released a number of men, Portland's big building programs have taken up the slack, it is reported by the United States district employment service.

INDUSTRIALISTS SEEK JOINT CO-OPERATION

Preparatory Meetings to Economic Conference Held

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 9—The Anglo-French industrialists' meeting here has ended in a comprehensive agreement for mutual co-operation at the League of Nations economic conference at Geneva on May 4 and a further meeting in pursuit of this objective is to be held shortly in Paris. The resolutions passed, while making no specific reference to an industrial united states of Europe indicate cautious explorations in this direction.

They call unanimously for greater uniformity "in statistical and tariff headings." They demand "that the same designation should be applied to each article in different countries," that the calendar year should be adopted by all, that there should be uniformity in "the principles adopted for valuation," that international and industrial agreements are desirable but that Government intervention in this would tend "to impede the progress of international co-operation," that statistics should be freely exchanged and the trade organizations in each country should be strengthened "to facilitate consultation."

Similar Anglo-Italian industrialists' meetings will be held here next month.

MEDICAL MEN PROTEST 'INSULT'

Charges of Antivivisectionists Strongly Resented—Counterattack Planned

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 8—The success of the London antivivisectionists in putting an end to the theft of pet dogs for the use of medical laboratory research has been followed by the announcement of Dr. Alfred Cox, secretary of the British Medical Association, tha it will ask Parliament "to allow some of the very large number of stray dogs to be used for experiments."

Dr. Cox was especially vigorous in his denial and denunciation of the work of the National Canine Defense League which, he said, was sending a petition to Parliament with 1,000,000 signatures, declaring that "the dog has of late years been specially selected by vivisectors for more extensive and peculiarly revolting and painful experimentation."

He alleged that the Canine Defense League statements were "a vile insult" to the medical profession engaged in research work at the request of the Government and under a license, countersigned by the president of the Law Society and the heads of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. He denied that vivisections were ever done without anæsthesia and declared that the British Medical Association was planning a conference in London on April 4, in connection with the Lister centenary, at which universities and all medical and similar bodies would be asked to send delegates, in order to make a counterattack against its opponents, and "impress Parliament with the need of making vivisection easy instead of difficult as at present."

The antivivisection petition, according to Charles R. Johns, secretary of the National Canine Defense League, includes the names of 3000 British medical men and women who wish to see the dog exempted by means of a bill introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Robert Gower, which is down for second reading on April 29.

STEEL SCRAP PRICES HIGHER

Prices of steel scrap are stronger in the Pittsburgh district. Sales of heavy melting steel were made at $17 a ton, up 50 cents.

Progressives Organize Bloc for Strong Stand in Senate

Insurgents Plan to Use Their Balance of Power to Obtain Large Voice in Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—The Republican insurgents of the Senate, who will hold the balance of power in the next Congress, are making plans to take full advantage of this situation.

Aided by one or two Democrats they propose to establish an aggressive working organization to push a comprehensive program of progressive legislation which they will formulate and sponsor at the next session. A conference will be held by them in the near future to consider plans for a permanent organization now being discussed. Later in the year and at some date preceding the convening of the Seventieth Congress in December other gatherings will be held to perfect their bloc and to agree upon a legislative program.

Members of the insurgent group which is certain to play a very important part in national legislative affairs in the next Congress are: George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska; Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska; Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin; John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin; C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington; Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana; Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota; Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota; Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, and Henrik Shipstead (F.-L.), Senator from Minnesota.

This bloc will also be able to count considerably on the support of several other senators of both parties to vote as they do. These Senators are William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California; James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri; Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana.

While their legislative program is yet not definitely formulated, it is known that it will include Government operation of Muscle Shoals, farm relief, curbing of army and navy expenditures, anti-trust and combination legislation, tax revision to relieve incomes in the lower brackets, conservation proposals particularly directed against power corporations and several major investigations, such as campaign expenditures and the examination of the economic structure of the land.

Senate leaders among the insurgents are in favor of inviting House members of the faction into the organization it is planned to develop. While the group of 12 insurgents in the House is not in the same position as that in the Senate, nevertheless the margin between Republicans and Democrats in the House is close enough to give them a controlling voice should an issue be closely drawn.

The plan of Senate insurgent leaders is to revive the all-congressional organization that was so active in the Sixty-eighth Congress under the leadership of the late Robert M. La Follette (R.), then Senator from Wisconsin.

The most important development at present is the determination of the insurgent group to organize and to take an active part, as a bloc, in the affairs of the next Congress. Leaders among them in discussing the situation declare that the next session will call for aggressive action on the part of the insurgents and they are prepared to act.

The passive rôle they have followed since the defeat of the La Follette-Wheeler independent campaign is to be dropped for a more determined course, and with their position of advantage in the Senate they are confident that they can have a very important voice in the work of the next Congress.

NEW OIL EXTRACTION PROCESS IS FLOATED

Company Is Started in London to Build Plant

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 9—The extraction of oil from coal by the low temperature carbonization process will be started commercially by the L. & N. Coal Distillation Company, which has just been formed here for the purpose of installing plants capable of producing 100 tons daily per retort. The backers of the undertaking claim that the treatment of coal in an internally-heated, revolving retort produces oil which in every respect equals the high-grade oil from earth wells.

Not the least interesting of the latest of the developments is the extraction of synthetic resin from this coal oil, which is not obtainable from the ordinary well oil. Approximately 60 pounds of resin are produced per ton of coal. Thus the present monthly resin importation to England of more than £150,000 in value will possibly be changed into export.

Plans are well advanced also toward the treatment of vast brown coal deposits in the state of Victoria, Australia, by the same process.

COUNCIL'S REQUEST DENIED

Mayor Nichols said yesterday that he has no intention of complying with the request of the City Council that he oblige all city employees to report to their respective department chiefs whether they have employment in addition to that of the city and if so what it is. He said he thought such an inquiry unnecessary.

A Savings Account that will Pay You more than Money

WHEN you start a savings account in the Shawmut Bank, you receive interest compounded semi-annually. But this is not all. You start a friendship with a great New England bank which will prove valuable for years to come. The advice of our Trust Department, our Loan Department, our Foreign Department and our Investment Department will be open to you.

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BUILDING PERMITS IN JANUARY INVOLVE OUTLAY OF $54,926,500

Contracts Awarded on 797 Structures in New England—Social and Recreational Projects to Cost $2,227,000—Proposed Residences Total 571

Contemplated building of 1168 projects in New England involves expenditures of $54,926,500 according to the valuation of building permits filed in January, it has been reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Of this amount, $17,182,800 has been awarded in contracts, embracing 797 projects. As usual residential development leads with 571 permits valued at $8,471,700. Second in valuation were contracts awarded for educational buildings which amounted to $2,502,900 in 14 projects.

Contracts were awarded for the construction of 139 commercial buildings during the month having a total valuation of $2,479,800. Fourth in point of valuation was an expenditure of $1,242,600 for public works and public utilities, while contracts for the construction of social and recreational buildings amounted to $1,089,000.

$10,322,500 in Public Buildings

In the valuation of contemplated projects, permits for public buildings amounted to $10,322,500, divided among 30 projects. Permits were filed in New England for the construction of 18 projects under the classification of institutions at an estimated valuation of $10,132,000.

There were 99 projects classified under public works and public utilities, expenditures of which would amount to $2,925,000. Social and recreational buildings involved 34 projects at expenditures of $2,227,000. Educational buildings embraced 35 projects with an estimated valuation of $4,750,500.

Following is a table of comparison of contract valuations awarded in New England in January for the last 15 years:

1927	$17,182,800	1919	$4,603,000
1926	25,590,000	1918	8,418,000
1925	242,000,000	1917	14,801,000
1924	22,190,000	1916	10,936,000
1923	22,770,000	1915	6,708,000
1922	16,005,000	1914	15,827,000
1921	8,106,000	1913	11,239,000
1920	17,827,000		

The Edward T. Harrington Company reports the following sales: For Grayce M. B. Hansen the estate at 58 Royce Road, Newton Center, comprising a frame dwelling house containing seven rooms and sun parlor together with 7000 square feet of land. The purchaser was Gladys L. Reader.

For William Wilder the estate at Claflin and Winn roads, Belmont Center, comprising a colonial frame dwelling house containing seven rooms, garage and 7950 square feet of land. The purchaser was Thomas N. Taler.

For the Wellington Farm Company two lots of land, containing 12,000 square feet. The purchaser was John Andrews who has commenced two dwellings for the market.

On the Jackson estate a lot on Washington Street containing 8900 square feet to George W. Woolfrey.

The property at 153 Portland Street, consisting of 1750 square feet of land and a one-story brick building occupied by tenants, was sold by Miss Mary C. MacDonald to Dr. Francis D. Donoghue, who purchased for investment the property 150 feet east of Causeway Street, which is a new block, finished last year. It is taxed for $26,000.

Several houses in the vicinity of Billerica, Causeway and Lowell Streets have been purchased by Adolph M. Burroughs. The properties are 16 Billerica extending through to Nashua Street and adjoining the North Station Post Office, and numbers 54 and 58 Billerica. The purchaser is a well-known attorney of the city who is also interested in a chain of theaters around Metropolitan Boston. These sales were made through the office of John C. Kiley and Edward F. Cassell.

Henry W. Savage, Inc., reports the following sales: Property at Lot 107 Westbourne Terrace, Jamaica Plain, together with a two-family uncompleted frame dwelling. The lot consists of 5300 square feet, and is assessed on a valuation of $1300. The building is not yet assessed. Boston Dwelling House Company conveyed to Mary G. Gorman and Catherine C. Breen, who bought for occupancy.

Robert R. Ringer has purchased the property at 49 Garrison Road, in the Beaconsfield section of Brookline, from Julius J. Hensle. It consists of a 3½-story solid stone single house and about 2200 square feet of land. The new owner has purchased for a residence.

Josephine Morse of Brookline has sold her property situated on the corner of Great Plain Avenue and Dedham Avenue, Needham, to the Metropolitan Realties Company. The property consists of a brick and stone block, containing 12 stores, all under lease. There are about 10,000 square feet of land, which is assessed for $25,000, and the balance of $82,700 assessment is on the stores. The new owners purchased for investment.

Two-apartment frame dwelling and 7320 square feet of land at 743-745 Beacon Street, Newton Center. The property was sold for Edward McEwan of West Roxbury to Nelson W. Kasdan of Boston, who purchased for investment. The property is assessed on $10,000.

The Charles E. Howe Company report that they have sold the property at 290-298 Washington Street, Brighton, to Albert S. Blaikie. This property consists of modern stores and 8000 square feet of land. It is assessed for $35,000, $23,000 being on the buildings. The grantor was George R. DeCoen.

John W. Wilson has sold 18 Sanborn Avenue, Somerville, to William Edwards. This property consists of a six-family frame building, with 3660 square feet of land. The land is assessed for $2200 and the building for $16,300.

The property at 327-329 Lowell Avenue, Newtonville, has been sold for Harvey L. Donald to Anna Reynolds. This property consists of a two-family frame dwelling and garage. There are 9000 square feet of land. The land and buildings are valued at $17,000.

The property at 78 Waverley Avenue, Newton, owned by Harry L. Nelson, has been sold to Harry E. Pelton. This consisted of a large single house, a two-car garage and 12,000 square feet of land, and is assessed for approximately $16,000. Mr. Pelton purchases this property for a home and investment.

George R. Reed has sold his home at 14 Hall Avenue, Somerville, to Dr. Ernest H. Mackechnie of Somerville. This property consists of a single frame dwelling house and garage. There are 750 square feet of land. The property is assessed at $6500.

Frank A. Connors has bought of Earle I. Brown the residence property at 79 Beacon Street, opposite the Public Garden, consisting of 2000 feet of land, with a frontage of 26 feet, and a four-story brick and stone house. This estate has an assessed value of $50,000, of which $26,000 is on the land. The location of this property is between Brimmer and River Streets. Negotiations for the sale were made through the office of Hugh P. McNally and Carl L. Stucklen.

C. W. Whittier & Bro. report the following leases:

Thomas H. Russell and Edward M. Moore, trustees of the Brazer Building Trust, have leased the second floor in the Brazer Building, 27 State Street, to Messrs. Dowling, Swain & Shea, dealers in unlisted public utilities.

William A. Gaston and Robert H. Storer, trustees, have leased the store and basement at 153 Summer Street to F. Y. Nishimura & Co.

Shepard & Stearns have leased the rear portion of the fourth floor at 67 Franklin Street to Edmund I. Leeds, architect.

Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co. have leased additional space in the Charles River Stores at 131 Beverly Street to V. J. Kuch Company, furniture dealers.

First Viewing of Hotel Statler Given Boston Newspaper Men

Mr. Statler Is Host at Luncheon and Inspection—Mayor Nichols Bespeaks Public's Co-operation in Enterprise—Formal Opening Tomorrow Night

The foreword to the chronicle of the new Hotel Statler was written today by E. M. Statler, who invited editors, publishers, and other executives of Boston newspapers to have luncheon with him. The purpose of the incident, which took place in the pleasant confusion of last moment arrangement of the hotel's vast provisions for the comfort of guests, was twofold.

Mr. Statler desired to say to his guests that he appreciated their efforts in posting the public on successive developments in the building of his newest hotel. He wished them also to have opportunity for seeing the pattern and fittings of the hotel upon the eve of its being opened to the public by means of the housewarming which will take place tomorrow evening.

As he moved about, showing this refinement upon the essential theme of hotel management, that economy of hospitable service, it was possible to think that Mr. Statler was remembering a day when he became a bellboy in a hotel, with less training than the considerable corps trained here for the duties they will assume tomorrow evening, and wondering a little if any among them would one day build a hotel too.

Important Gain for Boston

Last evening Mayor Malcom E. Nichols made public a letter of felicitation he had dispatched to Mr. Statler, by way of the channels of public information, one which bespoke of all loyal Bostonians that response and co-operation which should be only just return for his months of individual labor in the establishment of a great enterprise whose corner stone was the dispensing of hospitality, perhaps that most truly gracious among all business enterprises.

"We rejoice," wrote Mr. Nichols, "that Mr. Statler came here, to avail himself of certain earnests given him by a number of our citizens, and to erect for our city a structure which would mark an important step in the development and beauty of our city at the same time as it gave us civically enhanced opportunity for welcoming the strangers beyond our gates."

This was not the only communication to reach the man who, in these closing hours of tremendous preparation is remaining unhurried in the midst of hurry. Geographic neighbors, represented by real estate and merchants' associations, have welcomed him to their locality, downtown shops have been quick to join hands with him by establishing branch shops in allotted spaces on the street elevation of the hotel.

Efficiency and Beauty

After the luncheon, at which there were no formal speeches but many informal expressions of good will and interest, guides conducted the subdivided party through the building. Upstairs and down, in utility departments and into rooms housing those elaborations of hotel such as the Georgian library, the private dining rooms and the Cafe Rouge; to the roof-top where the amazing control boards of the elevator system match their efficiency with that of the air-changing device. To the subfloors where, already, chefs who have fetched ancient culinary arts from Europe, by way of intervening years of success in others among Mr. Statler's hotels are adventurously engaged with making edible embroideries for tomorrow evening's function.

By sundown this evening the last of the craftsmen will have packed their tools to depart, with an understandably triumphant last look over their shoulders. The house force will have taken up the inescapable last minute details. Mr. Statler will continue to move soundlessly here, there, everywhere, a sheet of paper fluttering in one hand, secure in the wisdom of years' experience at making home for thousands of travelers out of steel and concrete, shining porcelain, smooth marble, tapestries and beautiful fabrics. Tomorrow evening he will entertain hundreds of new-made friends and Friday morning the opening of the Hotel Statler will be a thing finely accomplished.

BURNED WELLESLEY HALL TO BE REBUILT

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 9 (Special)—Wellesley College officials announced today that plans will go forward at once for the rebuilding of Stone Hall, to which fire caused about $75,000 damage yesterday. Stone Hall is the oldest dormitory building on the Wellesley campus, being built in 1880, but was no longer used for housing purposes. It accommodated classes in botany which were not in session at the time of the fire.

It is estimated that approximately $200,000 worth of bontanical equipment was rescued from the building, the students themselves assisting the firemen.

LOW VOTE CAST AT BROOKLINE

Only 14 Per Cent of Total Registration Appeared at the Polls

Several towns held their annual meetings and elections of officers yesterday and of these, Brookline, with only 14 per cent of all those who registered at the polls, made its lowest record since 1917 when 13.6 per cent voted. The total ballots cast there yesterday were 2106 out of 16,197, the men casting 2106 and the women 1123, the lightest of 78 being cast in Precinct 7 and the heaviest of 568 in Precinct 5.

Other towns electing were Barnstable, Hamilton, Wakefield, Wareham and Winchester.

At Brookline, Mrs. Margaret M. Robinson, new candidate for the school committee, led and others picked for the board included Mrs. Edith C. Baker, and William T. Reid Jr. Michael F. Fahey led the constables of whom five were elected. Selectmen re-elected are: Walter J. Cusick, Ernest B. Dane, Charles F. Rowley, Theodore G. Bremer and Daniel A. Rollins.

Town Meeting Members

Nine members of the town meeting were elected in each of the nine precincts of the town. Newly elected members in Precinct 1 are William L. Payson and Charles A. Newhall. In Precinct 2 the new members are Walter W. Caswell, Henry A. Varney and Philip G. Bowker. In Precinct 4 the new members are Mrs. Mary E. Cooney, J. L. Johnson, Dennis J. Sculy and Ernest T. Davey. In Precinct 5 John P. Hart and John A. Tynan were elected; Mrs. Robinson, who led the school ticket, also led the ticket for town-meeting member, tying with Arthur J. Caulfield.

In Precinct 9 H. H. Richardson, who withdrew so late that his name appeared upon the ballot, received 140 votes despite a notice to that effect was posted. The votes were not sufficient, however, to elect. In this district the newly elected members of the town meeting are Orris G. Wood, who is chairman of the school committee and retires from membership in that body; Mrs. Charles M. Morton and George A. Barrie.

Barnstable voted $3000, by 274 to 8, for baseball, although the town finance community recommended no appropriation. S. Fremont Crocker was chosen town director of the Cape Cod Farm Bureau.

Hamilton Officers Elected

Hamilton re-elected the present board of selectmen of three members, over Edward A. Dewitt, former member of the board. They are Jonathan Lamson, Arthur C. Cummings and Bayard Tuckerman Jr. Jesse S. Mann was re-elected assessor. Charles E. Whipple, surveyor of highways; Robert Robertson Jr., was returned to the school board and Charles A. Poole was chosen for park commissioner.

Wakefield selectmen faced the usual controversy for chairman and four ballots were cast before Theodore J. Whitney, chairman, voted for himself and broke the deadlock. He defeated Charles F. Young.

Theodore A. Robinson won the contest for selectman at Wareham by nearly 100 votes in a field of six candidates. Gilbert A. Taylor ran second and J. Watson Taylor third, in the enthusiastically contested race. Others elected included:

James E. Maxwell, moderator; Charles L. Bates, town clerk, treasurer and tax collector; B. Percy Walters, Edward Bartholomew, William H. Thomas, auditors; Theodore H. Robinson, assessor and overseer of poor; Daniel H. Sweeney, School Committee; Fred. E. Haskins, Board of Health; and Martin Copeland, park commissioner.

John H. Powers was unanimously elected chairman of the Winchester board of selectmen. He has been a member of the Winchester finance committee and is serving his third term as selectman.

Election at Dedham

It took Dedham just 18 hours to count the vote for 250 candidates seeking 150 elective offices in the new town government. The defeat of John K. Burgess, member of the Board of Selectmen for six years and chairman of that body for the last five years, surprised many.

Those elected as announced were:

Town Moderator—George Granville Darling; Board of Selectmen—Thomas T. Dogett Jr., Raymond E. Gates, Daniel R. Beckford; School Committee—Dr. Ray W. Spaulding and Frederick W. Swan; Overseer of the Poor—John H. Nay; Collector of Taxes—George C. Ingraham; Town Auditors, three elected—Francis L. Chamberland, Arthur N. Daniels and George E. Merritt; Town Planning Board—John A. Geischecker and Earl W. Gilling. Miss Veronica P. Murray was unopposed for the office of town treasurer, an office that her father filled for many years. She received 2961 votes.

Mount Holyoke College Faculty Welcomes Home-Coming Officials

Dean Purington and Registrar Green, Back From a Tour of the Orient, Are Given Reception by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, the President

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 9 (Special)—Miss Florence Purington, dean of Mount Holyoke College, and Miss Carolina Green, the registrar, who have just returned from a tour of the Orient, were formally welcomed back to Mount Holyoke in a reception for the faculty given by Miss Mary E. Woolley, the president, last evening, in Rockefeller Hall. This gave the returned travelers the long-anticipated opportunity of scattering news of former Mount Holyoke girls, now in the Orient, among their old friends and teachers.

From the time Dean Purington and Miss Green left South Hadley last summer they have passed from one Mount Holyoke girl to the next—bringing news and old memories sometimes to lonely mission stations, or little remote communities where one or two Mount Holyoke graduates are trying to transplant something from South Hadley in a quite different soil.

In many cases the travelers were interested in meeting former Oriental students of Mount Holyoke in their own homes. The many instructors who had cherished a warm memory of Grace Liang '25 were interested in Miss Green's account of "her lovely home and charming family" in China. Of the three Mount Holyoke girls who stood waving Mount Holyoke banners on the docks in Yokohama, as the ship bearing the dean and the registrar came in, one was a Japanese.

Among the places Miss Green described was the Tokyo Christian Union College, from which graduated Fumiko Mitani, the student from Japan who won the Sarah Streeter cup last year at Mount Holyoke, and the prize for creative literature. Doshisha College, Kyoto, was also of interest to many because the daughter of its president was a graduate of Mount Holyoke.

In China Mr. Hsiung, former premier of China, whose daughter had come to Mount Holyoke, invited Dean Purington and Miss Green to his home in the western hills. "His home," said Miss Green, "is built on terraces, and, as it was too tiresome to walk. he provided wicker sedan chairs, carried by four coolies. Mr. Hsiung went ahead, followed by Miss Purington and me, then the gentlemen invited to winner, and last of all Mrs. Hsiung. For tiffin we had many of the famous delicacies, such as birds' nest soup and shark's fins."

In China Miss Green was obliged to turn back toward home, leaving Dean Purington to carry the greetings of Mount Holyoke to her graduates on around the world. Most of the faculty were interested in hearing how Grace Paul, who graduated in 1924, met her at Joffna, and in the Island of Colombo how Miss Susan Howland '70, and Grace "took a motor ride of fourteen miles through the beautiful avenues of palmira trees with the loveliest vistas of the sea to Uduppiddi where we had lunch with Edith Gates Miller '02, and her family."

Miss Purington told, too, about a motor trip through southern India, about Mount Holyoke girls at little country stations, and about Madras College, the sister college of Mount Holyoke.

Returned From a Tour of the Orient

Left to Right—Miss Florence Purington, Dean of Mount Holyoke College; Miss Caroline Greene, Registrar.

RAILROAD SITUATION AS WHOLE SAID TO BE FAR FROM SOUND

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9 (AP)—Unless the economic fundamentals behind rate control are fully understood "we are likely in the near future to repeat on a broader scale our disastrous experiences with railroad control from 1910 to 1920," Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president-emeritus of Yale, who is a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, says in an article in the forthcoming issue of the Yale Review.

Incidentally Dr. Hadley maintained that public service commissions should not be so overburdened with specific complaints that they cannot look into the history of past attempts at regulation and study the economic causes of their failure, or success. Such bodies should serve as "expert advisers of the courts, the legislatures and the public, on matters of vital importance to the country's future."

"Things are a good deal better today than they were in 1917," says Dr. Hadley in the article, "but the railroad situation as a whole is far from being a sound or satisfactory one. Many railroad systems are now showing a good net income, and a few are showing a large one. But the average return on capital invested in railroads is not nearly so great as most people assume, and the danger from adverse legislation is very much greater.

"The public aspects of the present situation are not so bad in other lines of industry as they are in railroads. Misunderstandings and antagonisms have not been allowed to develop so far. The leading electric men in the United States have known how to avoid some of the difficulties into which railroads have fallen.

"Yet even in the electric industries, matters are not wholly satisfactory. A large part of the voters still think that the way to get low rates is to limit the profit of successful enterprises. Politicians find it easier to concur in a widespread popular error than to decide for themselves what will prove best in the long run.

"In order that the control of rates may be effective and not disastrous we need more light all around. At present we do not see deep enough into things to have economic principles to fall back upon. Unless we get such principles, we are likely in the near future to repeat on a broader scale the disastrous experience with railroad control from 1910 to 1920."

The question of rate regulation must be considered from the standpoints of both producers and consumers, he says. To lower the price of an article effectively the scarcity which causes the high price must be eliminated. Permanent reduction of price is surer to follow from "large units of invested capital, commonly called monopolies," striving for large sales to cover overhead. This is particularly true in progressive industries which use new inventions and methods involving much capital and large risks. To try to reduce prices in such industries to the cost level prevents the introduction of cost-reducing inventions and defeats its own ends. Comparison with other concerns working under similar conditions, and not the cost of plant, is the true basis for judging whether rates are reasonable."

MUSIC

Apollo Club

The Apollo Club, with Malcolm Lang as guest conductor, gave its third concert of the season in Jordan Hall last evening. Stefan Sopkin, violinist, replaced Harry Farbman, previously announced, as soloist, and Miss Gladys de Almeida, soprano, a familiar figure hereabout, also shared in the program.

For its own portion of last evening's music, the club had chosen MacDowell's "The Crusaders," Liebe's "Come, Charm of Night," Bantock's "City of Chow," Krug's "From Every Zone," Pache's "Silent Recollection," Carpenter's "The Home Road," Warner's "Wake, Miss Lindy," Saar's "Venetian Love Song," and finally Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory." Anyone familiar with choral music will immediately appreciate the fact that the Apollo Club's program varied greatly in musical value. With the performance, one might hardly disagree, since the chorus has seldom been heard to better advantage. A keen rhythmic flexibility, a firm attack, well sustained pitch and even quality, these and other desirable attributes have alighted on the Apollo Club's singing this season. Yet the high standard of performance served to make more emphatic deficiencies in the music itself.

No group of men as honestly interested in singing and as intelligent musically as the members of the Apollo Club can fail to appreciate the beauties a wider choice of music would open to them. Is it then the audience which seems not too sure a factor to those who govern the policies of the club? Surely the inclusion of more ambitious choral music would only increase the size of the audiences. Admittedly, the Apollo Club is a long-established organization which has prospered through the years. Perhaps it does not desire suggestions as to its programs. Yet its strength and vigor would seem to indicate that it has always grown from within, wisely and courageously. To this writer, at least, the possibility of further and praiseworthy growth is open to this choral club, so long an important part of Boston's musical activity.

Mr. Lang, who conducted last evening, bore witness to the longevity of the Apollo Club, for it was his father who for many years was the conductor for this group in its earlier days. The younger Mr. Lang's beat is clear, incisive and firm. He does not deviate from the will and intention of the composer, yet he managed last evening to keep his men singing as a flexible, polished group, giving expression to textual content.

Both Mr. Sopkin and Miss de Almeida have been heard in Boston before, and these columns have given their respective abilities full review. Last night Mr. Sopkin again revealed imself a thoughtful, reasoning violinist who plays with a cool, clear tone, and with an entire unassumingness. Miss de Almeida's voice showed many signs of abundant growth. Its upper tones are now larger and far more resonant than they were a year ago, and she has continued to increase the clarity with which she pronounces each word.

C. S. S.

NORTHEASTERN RUSH PLAN

More than 300 Northeastern University freshmen and sophomores will take part in the annual spring rush in Johnson Memorial gymnasium, Tuesday, March 15, at 12:30. There will be five events, with the student council in charge.

NORTHERN ARTERY FUND IS OPPOSED

Objection Voiced to Granting $500,000 Additional

Opposition to the granting of an additional $500,000 appropriation for work on the Northern Artery developed yesterday before the House Ways and Means Committee on features connected with betterment assessments, interest charges and apportionment of the costs.

Representative Hodgson of Somerville declared when the bill was passed for this work, it was understood that the State was to pay one-fourth of the cost and that betterments were to be credited to the city in which they originate. Now, with the work half finished, he charged, the district commission is trying to change this so the State shall be credited with one-fourth of the betterments.

He further believed interest on money borrowed should be figured in original cost and that the State should pay its fourth of this. He protested against turning over to the cities of completed sections. They might be opened, he said, but should be maintained and policed by the commission until the artery is done. He cited one instance where the paving is but temporary on a new fill. The opening of this by the city, he said, might result in serious damage actions.

Elijah Adlow, for the city of Boston, protested against constant changes after the agreement had been made. Boston, he said, would object to any additional expenditures until the costs had been finally apportioned. He believed this should be done at once by the legislature.

URGES JAIL TERM FOR FIRE STARTERS

A bill to enforce carefulness against forest fire hazards was reported yesterday by the Legislative Committee on Conservation, providing a jail sentence of not more than six months for any person who causes a fire by dropping a lighted match, cigarette, cigar or ashes of a pipe by the roadside or on the land of another.

The bill further provides that if the person causing such fire was using an automobile at the time, his registration and license shall be revoked. This legislation is recommended by William A. L. Bazeley, State Commissioner of Conservation, and Maxwell C. Hutchins, State Fire Warden.

The Committee on Conservation also has reported a bill to investigate the amount of land which should be acquired for the state forests to preserve the natural scenery along the Mohawk Trail and Jacobs Ladder state highways.

GIRLS WIN HONORS AT THAYERLANDS SCHOOL

BRAINTREE, Mass., March 9 (Special)—Girls are better students than boys, at least at Thayerlands School, the junior school of Thayer Academy in Braintree, according to the bimonthly honor roll prepared by Miss Gertrude M. Wilcox, the principal. Eleven of the 18 pupils cited for general scholastic proficiency in January and February are girls.

Following is the Thayerlands honor roll for the last two months: Natalie Brigham, Laura Eldredge and Robert Hopkins, all of Wollaston, Hawthorn Brown, Eleanor Lingham and David Thayer, all of Braintree, pupils in the eighth grade; Benjamin Willis of Quincy, Bartlett Kimball of Wollaston, Barbara Converse, Margaret Wilder and Janet Woodsum, all of Braintree, seventh grade; Priscilla Elmer of Quincy, Robert Dow, Charlotte McCullough and Charles Rogers, Braintree, sixth grade. Elizabeth Hastings of Quincy and Barbara Wilder of Braintree, fifth grade, and Betty Burkhardt of Quincy, fourth grade.

ANOTHER DIVIDEND FOR COSMOPOLITAN

Depositors of Closed Trust Company Benefited

Judge Crosby of the Supreme Court has authorized Roy A. Hovey, Bank Commissioner, to pay a fifth dividend of 4 per cent to the creditors of the general or commercial department of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company. Payment of this dividend will be made by mail from the liquidating office of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company at 53 State Street, on Saturday, March 12.

To obtain this dividend depositors are notified to mail to the liquidating office their certificates of proof of claim, upon receipt of which payment of the present dividend will be indorsed and the dividend check returned to them. This dividend will be distributed among some 7500 persons and calls for the sum of $234,356.16.

Dividends amounting to 90 per cent in the savings department and 32 per cent in the commercial department have previously been declared and paid to the depositors of this defunct trust company closed by the Commissioner of Banks in 1920. Of the dividends previously declared the Commissioner holds in his hands checks of persons who have not called for them to the amount of $25,951.88 in the savings and $88,302.21 in the commercial department.

Depositors are urged by the Commissioner to present their checks, as under the statute he will be obliged to turn over to the State Treasurer dividends unpaid at the expiration of a year from the time they are declared.

MAY SCHOOL MOVES INTO NEW QUARTERS

Former University Club Home Is Formally Opened

The May School, a private preparatory school for girls, formally opened its new quarters on Monday in the building at 270 Beacon Street, formerly used by the University Club. Brief exercises were conducted by Miss Mary C. S. May, founder of the school. Among the special guests were many graduates of the school. Miss May gave a brief address in which she traced the history of the school during the 25 years of its progress while located at 19 Chestnut Street and at 339 Marlboro Street.

Work of preparing the building for the May School entailed little work other than redecorating, it was said. The interior woodwork, for which the building was noted, has been preserved and refinished.

On the first floor is the library, reception room, office and assembly hall. The latter was used by the University Club as a dining room. It has windows on three sides which afford an unobstructed view of the Charles River and the esplanade.

On the second floor are classrooms and the assistant principal's office. The entrance to the roof garden, directly over the erstwhile dining room, leads out from the rear of the second floor. The third floor contains classrooms and a laboratory. The youngest children have their classrooms on the fourth floor. Above this is the music room. The housekeeper's quarters are on the fifth floor, and the school dining rooms in the basement.

CONSERVATORY GETS ORCHESTRAL WORKS

Important Compositions Given From Hall Collection

The library of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, has received through the kindness of R. Loring Young and Arthur R. Pier, executors of the estate of Mrs. Richard J. Hall, a gift of the scores and parts of a number of important orchestral works.

In addition to the gifts the library has received as a loan a number of orchestral scores, in the composers' manuscripts, of pieces written specially for Mrs. Hall through whom their first performance was given in concerts of the Boston Orchestral Association, conducted by Georges Longy.

An officer of the conservatory in describing these gifts and loans, says:

"Mrs. Hall was not only a devoted friend and patron of music but one who acquired remarkable skill as a saxophone player in the days when that instrument was occasionally used in the symphonic orchestra and had not fallen to its present low estate. A list of the works now deposited at the conservatory shows the appreciation of Mrs. Hall's talent and her generous encouragement of orchestral music, as manifested by some of the most eminent of contemporary composers, both in America and Europe."

FREIGHT DELIVERY AT NIGHT STUDIED

Investigation of the value of the proposed plan of having all freight delivered to the big retail and department stores of Boston, at night instead of during the day, as a means of reducing the street traffic and congestion in the downtown business section of the city, is being conducted by the Freight Agents' Association of Boston, representing all the big carriers, both ocean and rail.

Plans for a special meeting of the association, of which C. H. Maynard is chairman, are being made, to the end that the request of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, for consideration of such a plan, may be thoroughly discussed. It is hoped to devise plans whereby all freight going to retail stores may be delivered at night and thus release space at the terminals or wharves for newly arriving merchandise the next day, as well as to make possible quicker dispatch of the goods through the streets.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 8

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCSH, Portland, Me. (500 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Harmonizers." 8:30—From WEAF.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)
4:20 p. m.—Popular selections by Jack Fay and Rose Golden. 4:30—News. 4:35—"Dok" Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians. 5—Visiting your neighborhood playhouse. 5:15—Guests from theaters. 5:30—News from the Boston theaters and stock companies. 5:45—Day in finance. 5:50—Livestock and meat report. 6—Krazy Kat Kiddies Klub. 6:30—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 6:56—Movie news. 7:25—News. 7:29—Weather report. 7:30—The Rival Rambler. 7:50—Talk. 8—Cantabrigia trio, Hortense Beckford, violinist; Madeline Fitch, 'cellist; Dorothy Murphy, pianist. 8:30—One-act play, WNAC Players, "The Show Actress." 9—WNAC concert orchestra. 10—News. 10:05—Dance program, direction Ruby Newman.

Thursday Morning
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club: Bible reading, the Rev. Clarence W. Dunham, Pilgrim Congregational Church, Dorchester; Helen Studzinska, violin; Mae Black Wells, contralto; Marjorie Mills; Abbott Sisters, "Ideas for the Home"; Jean Sargent. 11:30—News. 11:55—Time and weather. 12—Luncheon concert.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (349 Meters)
4 p. m.—News. 4:10—Professional Woman's Club program. 4:45—Red Geer, banjoist. 5—Jimmie Russo and his orchestra. 5:45—Stock market and business news. 6:05—Joe Rines and his orchestra. 6:35—News. 6:43—Highway bulletin. 6:45—Big Brother Club; Big Brother's lighthouse news exchange. 7:30—Pioneer hour, featuring the Copley players. 8—"The Well-Dressed Man," with Johnny Riley. 8:30—WEAF, saxophone octet. 9—WEAF, Troubadours. 9:30—Cruising the air with Bill Harrison. 9:35—Mr. and Mrs. at the automobile show. 10:05—Joe Rines and his orchestra. 11:05—News. 11:10—Radio forecast and weather.

Thursday Morning
7:45 a. m.—Morning watch by Boston Y. M. C. A., the Rev. Lester Evans, Central Congregational Church in Dorchester. 9:45—The Friendly Maids. 10—Anne Bradford's half-hour for homemakers: Louise Friend, soprano; Nellie Dennen, accompanist; Anne Bradford. 10:30—The Friendly Maids. 10:35—Caroline Cabot. 10:50—The Friendly Maids. 11:58—Time signals and news.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:50 p. m.—Talk. 7—Orchestra. 7:30—Radio Nature League. 8—WJZ, comedy duetists. 8:30—Ethel Curry, soprano; Matthew Dickinson, baritone; Mary Potter Bowers, accompanist. 9—WJZ, concert program. 10—WJZ, Arm Chair hour. 10:30—Leo Reisman and his orchestra. 11:20—Weather.

WASN, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)
4:03 to 6 p. m.—Shopping news.

WBSO, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (242 Meters)
6 p. m.—Talk on business conditions.

WJAR, Providence, R. I. (485 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—From WEAF. 9—Vocal program. 9:45—Talk.

WGL, New York City (442 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Philip Krumholtz, baritone. 8:30—Trudee Barrows, pianist. 8:45—Frances concert trio. 9:05—Hans Merx, lieder singer. 9:25—Roland Meyer, violinist. 9:45—Margaret Beebe, soprano. 10—Apollo Entertainers. 10:30—Madeline Hardy and Prince Protti, songs and piano.

WABC, New York City (316 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Atlantic Ensemble. 8:45—Studio program. 9—Playlet. 9:30—Vocal. 10—Dance program. 11—Barrerre Ensemble.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
8 p. m.—Polish hour. 10—Orchestra and entertainment. 11—Dance program. 11:30—Entertainers. 12—Entertainers.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)
9 p. m.—Courtesy program. 10—WEAF. 10:30—Dance program.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (266 Meters)
8 p. m.—Remington Band. 9—Musical program. 10—Harmony Boys.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
8 p. m.—Entertainers. 8:30 to 10:30—From WEAF. 10:30—Conrad Rundell and assisting artists.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—From WEAF. 8—Remington Band. 9—From WEAF. 10—Harmony Twins. 10:30—WEAF, light opera.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—South Sea Islanders. 8—"Humors of Europe" by William Doub-Kerr. 8:15—Male Quartet. 8:30—Saxophone octet. 9—"Troubadours." 9:30—Moment Musicale. 10—Comedy duo. 10:30—Light opera. 11:30—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—United States Army Band. 8—Courtesy program. 8:30—Dance program. 9—"Ensemble." 10—Arm Chair Hour. 10:30—Dance program.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (270 Meters)
8 p. m.—Light opera. 8:30—Orchestra and soloists.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program. 9 to 10:30—From WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—From WEAF. 8—Studio recital. 8:30—WEAF, Saxophone Octet. 9—Public auditorium program. 10—Studio program. 11—Dance program.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
10 p. m.—Instrumental trio. 10:40—Ford and Glenn. 11—Organ.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WJZ. 8:30—McDowell Ladies' Quartet. 9—WJZ, ensemble. 10—R. V. B. Trio.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
8:30 to 11:30 p. m.—From WEAF. 11:30—Dance program.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—From WEAF. 9—Theater program. 10—Dance program.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert. 8:30—Quartet. 10—Dance program. 11—Feature radio club.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—From WEAF. 8:30 to 11:30—From WEAF.

WFHH, Clearwater, Fla. (255 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Dance program. 10—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, "Troubadours." 8:30—String ensemble. 9—WEAF, entertainment. 9:30—Musical program. 10:30—Dance program. 11:30—Organ recital.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
8 p. m.—Popular program. 9—WHO quartet and dance program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)
8 p. m.—Theater program. 9:30—Dance and studio programs.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (226 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Travel sketch. 9:15—"Piano Moods," by Norm Sherr. 12—Feature radio club and dance program.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Dance orchestra and singers in popular program.

WCFL, Chicago, Ill. (492 Meters)
9 p. m.—Dance program. 10—Vocal program.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
8 p. m.—WJZ, "Ensemble."

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
10:45 p. m.—Midweek musicale.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, "Troubadours." 8:30—"Dusty and Rusty." 9—WEAF, comedy duo. 9:30—Courtesy program. 11:45—Plantation studio program.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—American Legion program. 9:30—Vocal program. 10:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance program.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (282 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WJZ, "Ensemble." 9—Daisy Hoffman, pianist. 10—Studio program.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—WJZ, "Ensemble." 10:45—Dance program.

COLOR PLAYING PRIME PART IN CAR TRIMMINGS

New Trend Seen at Motor Show—Crowds Continue—More Dealers Meet

Colors, in myriad array of kaleidoscopic variety, are a feature of the silver jubilee of the Boston Automobile Show at Mechanics Building this week. A particularly popular color shown is a sea-fog gray, which is a blend of green or gray with the better tonings of each retained.

Men, it is pointed out, generally favor different shades of green, while women are noticeably attracted by the blues, grays and drab tones.

For the interior of the cars drab shades have been employed. Set off by fancy fabric and decorative trimmings, the effect is rather unusual. Even though the fitting scheme of the interiors is disposed to be ornate, the upholstery is quiet and dignified.

Trimmings this year are running to periods. For instance, a woman who is reproducing a certain period, say Chippendale furniture, in her home, follows the plan in trimmings for her sedan or town car. The Empire or Louis XIV influences are followed out in the upholstery of the automobile. Fine braids, brocades, silver and gold decorations, and shell patterns are employed extensively to give the sedan interior a touch of luxury.

The evolution of the laprobe, which a few years ago simply was a covering for the body, is interesting. Today it is made of the softest wool, colored to harmonize with the remainder of the interior. Some of these robes are made of soft broadcloth, backed by crushed silk plush. In some cars foot muffs complete the ensemble.

In many of the cars at the show the seats are adjustable and can be set to any length desired. Neither are footrests any longer stationary. Practically all driving seats are adjustable, and it no longer matters whether long or short leg-room is needed, since comfort is provided by the adjustable seats.

Following through the European tendency the chairs and seats in many of the 1927 cars are set very low and are capable of being adjusted to any height desired. Almost all the cars this year are hung very low with the weight evenly balanced over-all to offset road shocks.

Leather Used to Advantage

Leather as an interior adjunct is passing, but especially in the custom car class it is used as a decoration to add tone to the all-metal bodies. Nothing quite lends itself so agreeably to tonings as a piece of leather, especially kidskin. Some of the cars have used leather to fill in awkward corners, where a soft agreeable effect is desired.

Almost every car at the show has some form of radiator decoration. Several of the motorcar companies have employed sculptors to design a radiator piece. An elephant, a serpent, a Chinese goddess, winged victory or Diana have been adopted on many makes for decorative purposes.

To obtain unusual body effects the stripings have been made distinctive. Lines of the old-fashioned coach serve as the motif for those on the modern automobile sedan or coach. Even the paint has been grained to imitate colors 30 or 40 years ago. In some instances the body painting dates back to the periods when cream puff tonings were in vogue.

The dickey seat, originated in America without much success, but adopted without reservation in England, has returned in the form a sport model with a hidden seat for passengers or luggage. Scarcely a manufacturer this year but makes a sport model combination of an open roadster and a distinguished town car. Compartments for golf sticks are found in some cars and a chamber for cooking utensils has been provided for touring. Even an ice box and small stove may be obtained when desired.

The visit of Governor Fuller and his staff between 8 and 10 p. m. Thursday promises to be a gala affair and special music has been arranged for the occasion.

Meetings on Today

Eight meetings are on today, five luncheons and three dinners while two have been scheduled for tomorrow. Those Thursday are an "Old-Times" luncheon at the Copley-Plaza at noon and a Studebaker Sales Company dealer meeting at the same place and time.

Meetings were held today as follows: Auburn Boston Company, sales convention, Hotel Buckminster; Paige-Detroit Company of New England, luncheon, Hotel Kenmore; Frank P. Anthony Company, Gardner luncheon, Hotel Lenox; Franklin Motor Car Company, dealer meeting, Copley-Plaza; Chevrolet Motor Car Company, dealer meeting, Hotel Somerset.

Speakers at the Franklin luncheon of 100 or so included John W. Lee, sales manager, who presided; F. B. Walker, recently appointed general sales manager, on his first visit here in that capacity; Ralph Murphy, vice-president; Hugh H. Goodhart, advertising manager; M. C. Tetley, sales promotion manager; H. C. Mayo, sales manager for Boston; and James M. Matthews, distribution manager of the Babson Statistical Bureau.

Tonight the Boston Oldsmobile Company will have a supper at the Copley-Plaza at 7 p. m., the Linscott Motor Company will have a supper at the new University Club at 6 p. m., and the Chevrolet company will wind up its dealer meeting at the Somerset with a banquet at 6:30 p. m.

Advertising Motor Industry

Advertising is one of the chief forces responsible for the motor industry reaching first place in America's industries, has helped increase sales, raised profits and lowered costs, Alfred E. Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, told the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon at the Hotel Bellevue yesterday. Earlier in the day he commended Boston's traffic as being well handled considering the narrow streets. He urged traffic engineers in all cities and the more rigid enforcement of rules.

"Advertising is the only way to reach large masses of the public at one time," said Mr. Reeves. "In the motorcar business we find this part of mass salesmanship particularly vital. In introducing a new motor car model or in announcing price changes it would be much more difficult to reach the public without advertising. By reaching hundreds of thousands of prospects at one time it is possible to have volume sales, which means a low cost of production and a low cost to the public."

Twice did Governor Fuller, at the Hotel Somerset yesterday, act as host to about 200 Packard dealers and salesmen and special guests including R. E. Chamberlain, general sales-manager, and J. A. Gilray, sales educational director from the Packard plants at Detroit.

W. A. Naylor, vice-president and general manager of the Packard Motor Car Company of Boston, presided and among the speakers were J. A. Gilray, Ray Metler, C. A. Robinson and several others.

Other meetings yesterday included a dinner and theater party for 150 by the Noyes Buick Company at the Copley-Plaza. H. K. Noyes, president, welcomed the dealers and John D. Coss, eastern district manager for Buick touched on the sales problems confronting automobile dealers today.

A dealers' sales contest was announced for Chandler-Cleveland dealers at the annual banquet at the Hotel Kenmore of more than 200 for those making the best showing for the remainder of the year. The prizes are: First, $8000; second, $4000; third, $2000. Fred H. Hoover, vice-president of the Chandler-Cleveland Motor Car Company, presided and speakers were Harrison Goldsmith, sales manager of the Cleveland, O., branch; Arnold Whittaker of the Atlantic National Bank of Boston; E. W. Jones, local wholesale manager, and Mr. Hoover.

More than 375 dealers and salesmen of New England gathered at the Copley-Plaza for their annual banquet. Representatives of the Chrysler factory organization told the gathering of activities at the factory, and Charles E. Fay, New England distributor, talked of the sale of Chryslers in New England. J. W. Fraser, factory representative; L. F. Johnson, New England supervisor, and Henry T. Myers, divisional director of sales, also spoke.

T. O. Warfield, New England representative of the Klaxon Company of Anderson, Ind., manufacturers of the Klaxon horns, gave a banquet for Boston jobbers and their sales forces at the Hotel Lenox for more than 135.

Street Commissioners Labor to Keep Highways Clear

Formulate All Rules for Traffic and Regulation of Vehicles, Lay Out New Roads, Control Garages and Have Many Other Activities

Today The Christian Science Monitor publishes the third of a series of articles presenting a working picture of the principal departments of the City of Boston. Particular interest attaches to the functions of the city government in light of the forthcoming Institute of Public Service, which will be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, March 16, 17, 18, to discuss civic problems from the viewpoint of the taxpayer, and how best he can contribute to a higher trained personnel in public office.

"No parking."

"One-Way Street."

"Park only 20 minutes in this block!"

It is the Boston Board of Street Commissioners speaking, which in its regulation of the city's tangled traffic and in the issuance of parking rules comes into intimate contact with every citizen of Boston whether he walks or whether he rides.

Traffic, however, is but one of the diversified problems of public interest which form the daily procession of tasks to confront the street commission. It controls the developing of new streets, it plans for widened highways, it controls the location of public and private garages, and the taking, by eminent domain, of all lands required for the development of the city; it names new thoroughfares.

The commission has three members appointed for terms of three years by the Mayor and responsible to him. In developing land in the suburban reaches of the city, real estate dealers concerned must consult the commissioners, unfold their plans, leave copies of all such with them, and take from their engineers all street grades and widths. Contractors about to build or alter structures are required to get permits for temporary street obstructions and no signs or projections of any kind over streets may be put up without their assent.

Meets All Traffic Rules

Every vehicular regulation controlling use of the highways is enacted by this board and public hearings which the commissioners have held in the 16 years it has functioned in its present form are to be reckoned by the hundreds. Business men of all interests, street railway officials, representatives of every commercial and industrial interest using the streets of the city come before the commissioners as they conduct their hearings on the many propositions week in and week out.

The traffic problem has been, according to the commissioners, their great concern, but now they are co-operating with Prof. Miller McClintock of the Albert Russell Erskine traffic research bureau of Harvard University, in his work of developing for Boston a comprehensive traffic study which will give to the commission a comprehensive, forward-looking plan by which, after its adoption, they can be guided in the future.

"So far," said one of the officials in the department, "we have had to solve traffic problems as they have arisen and in many instances as local, or single highway, or group, matters. Present traffic regulations of the board are the result of years of work and experience. While they are far from perfect, we think they enable Boston to handle the hundreds of thousands of cars using its streets very well."

Board Has Many Activities

The board, which supervises the streets, directs traffic, defines how long and where cars may be parked, is manned by a force of 12 employees. When the surveying division and the civil engineering force of the Department of Public Works, under the charter of 1909, were combined as the Street Commission, 16 years ago, there were 112.

"Growth of the department has no more than kept pace with the increasing demands made upon us by the city as it expands," commented the chairman. "Our pay roll now is about $190,000 a year, while, when the commission was formed, we spent about $125,000."

Conferences with the City Planning Board ever since it was formed in 1914 have been frequent, for the commissioners have been quick to realize the mutual benefit of these two departments. Perhaps there is no better illustration of the benefits to be derived by the public from these two branches of city service than the planning, widening, and improving of Court and Cambridge Streets at a total cost of about $3,000,000. The Planning Board visualized the plan and the street commissioners put it into effect. They took the land, assessed reasonable damages for the property owners, and directed the paving and the construction of sidewalks by the Department of Public Works.

How Commission Works

Preparations for public hearings and the consideration of pending problems engage the attention of the commission for the first two hours of their official day. Public hearings are usually held from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and personal inspection of petitions for garage permits, the sites for gasoline filling stations, new street locations in distant parts of the city, or a question of a disputed street grade are assigned to the afternoon. Many afternoons are none too long for the official inspection of traffic conditions or the ebb and flow of traffic where a necessity for establishing a new one-way street is a moot question.

When large undeveloped areas are to be opened the board holds hearings and makes personal inspection of the site which is to become a residential section in a few years, for in the laying out and making of new streets about $1,000,000 is invested by the city each year.

"From 30 to 50 new streets are plotted and laid out by the Street Commission each year," the chairman said. "In the assessment of damages and betterments we have one of our greatest problems and the work of the city could be improved and facilitated if those personally affected could see that in giving us every assistance they are but bettering their city and adding to its desirability as a place of residence and business."

Out We Go for a Round of Golf

BUICK 54C DE LUXE COUNTRY CLUB COUPE

One of the Most Popular Models of the 1927 Series. The Top Collapses, Making It as Inspiring on a Bright Day in June as an Open Roadster. The Dickey Seat Gives Room for an Extra Couple for a Foursome.

I. C. C. DENIES RAIL MERGER

Says Lehigh-New England Deal Would Set Up an Unfair Competition

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The proposed lease of the Lehigh & New England Railroad by the Reading Railroad has been held by the Interstate Commerce Commission not to be in the public interest, and permission to complete the consolidation was denied.

The acquirement of the Lehigh by the Reading system would seriously restrict railroad competition in eastern territory, the commission said, and would place the line into New England under control of a single trunk-line system, the Baltimore & Ohio, which is a half-owner of the Reading.

Until the commission has "fuller and better information in regard to the larger plans that may be proposed for the consolidation of eastern railroads," the decision added, it could not permit the lease to be consummated.

Acquirement of the Lehigh and New England Railroad by the New Haven System would probably be the best thing for eastern users of transportation, the commission suggested, though it was added that there was no present likelihood of such a union.

Ground for criticising the financial terms of the provisional lease on the Lehigh which the Reading has taken also was found in the commission's decision. The total of $1,639,815 per year which the Reading has agreed to pay as rent and expenses constitute more than the normal earnings of the Lehigh, the decision asserted.

While the Reading might be enabled by economy of unification to make up the loss, the commission said that the terms would mean "the surrender to the owners of the leased property of a large proportion of the financial benefits which the consolidation plan contemplates should accrue to the carriers for the benefit of the public.

"The sharp rivalry between great systems for the control of the line of the Lehigh & New England emphasizes the evidence as to the importance of the line in the transportation facilities of the East," the commission said. "Correspondingly, its assignment requires careful and deliberate consideration and more than usual regard for the possible effects upon the traffic moving over the route of which it forms, or may form, a part. There is here no exigency demanding hasty action. . . . If serious doubt exists regarding the wisdom of a proposed grouping of carriers, that doubt must be resolved against the application. Such doubt exists in this case."

When the Reading application was filed, the Pennsylvania System entered immediate opposition. Its contention that the access to New England would be limited if the lease went through was made also in behalf of the New Haven Railroad. The Lehigh constituted a gateway to New England, the opponents said, which would go into possession exclusively of the Baltimore & Ohio if the lease was permitted. The commission's decision sustained in large degree the Pennsylvania position.

MAINE ADVISED TO UTILIZE COMPACT CLAUSE IN POWER PLANS

(Continued from Page 1)

disposal of neighboring states that might need it. The fact that we are a union of states in which the individual states have power over local situations and the Federal Government has constitutional authority over interstate commercial transactions, raise difficult problems of constitutional law and legislation. Their solution required careful attention to the facts, to the history of congressional legislation, to the practice under the Constitution, and the decided cases. But we can be clear about the law only if we are clear about the policy which we are seeking to translate into the forms of law.

"It would seem to be clear that Maine has a settled policy in regard to hydro-electric development. The policy is three-fold: first, to assure to the people and the industries of Maine the use of electricity generated by the water resources of Maine; secondly, to allow what is left of this power after Maine needs are satisfied to go out of the State of Maine only under such conditions that Maine herself does not lose the control of the water power and thereby lose the control of the future. The conditions are changing conditions. The needs of the home market may increase and Maine does not want to find herself disabled from taking care of her own people. Thirdly, therefore, Maine fears the assumption by federal authority—whether legislative or judicial—of control over her water power.

"Plainly, therefore, the source of the difficulty lies in the fact that while Maine has a predominant interest in her water power resources, her interest is not merely in its local consumption, but also in the sale outside of the state so far as such sale is consistent with her local needs. In other words, not only Maine is involved but also the neighboring New England states. Here, then, is the kind of situation which contains elements that transcend state lines and yet ought not to be dealt with by the Government at Washington because it is in every true sense a regional and not a national problem.

Striking Illustrations

"There have been many striking illustrations of a similar kind and the answer given to them is the answer to the Maine situation. Thus for many years the regulation of the port of New York was a source of controversy and conflict between New York, New Jersey, and the United States. Constitutionally it was impossible for any one of these jurisdictions to handle the transportation, the navigation, and the port development projects that were involved. Litigation and the courts proved futile and individual legislation was a failure.

"The complicated difficulties were finally and successfully met by an agreement between New York and New Jersey to which Congress gave its assent whereby an agency known as the Port of New York Authority was established with power for continuous supervision over the diverse questions involved in the development and administration of the port of New York.

"Still more recently New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania had to look for ampler and better water supply for their congested centers. Here, again, were several jurisdictions of which none alone could under our legal system adequately deal with the problem. Again they united in its solution by a joint agreement, with the consent of Congress, whereby existing resources were pooled and an arrangement made for a proper division of these resources according to the needs of the three states.

"These are only two of many instances in which a specific provision of the Constitution—the Compact Clause—has been availed of for precisely the kind of uses for which the wisdom of the fathers had provided.

The Effective Way

Resort to the Compact Clause is the effective way by which Maine can achieve the ends she has in mind in regard to her water power. By an agreement with the other New England states, to which Congress undoubtedly would give its consent, Maine can work out the details for continuing to exercise effective control over her locally generated water power while at the same time making a flexible provision for allowing under appropriate safeguards the export of any of her surplus water power, if and when a proper commission, on which Maine's interest is effectively represented, should find that there is an exportable surplus.

"This policy, when worked out in detail, will undoubtedly call for a careful segregation between generation, transmission and distribution of electric power for such differentiation is undoubtedly required for effective control. But control must be co-extensive with the hydroelectric industry; otherwise the dangers to which President Roosevelt called attention will be verified at a heavy cost to the public. Once the people of Maine are agreed upon such a policy of protective control the technical details can readily be worked out. The road to wise water power development and the ample protection of the interests of Maine lies toward an interstate compact and not otherwise."

HIGHER TELEGRAPH TAX BILL ADVANCED

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 9 (AP)—The Vermont House yesterday advanced to a third reading a measure that would increase the taxes that telegraph companies would pay in Vermont yearly 50 per cent over what they pay at the present time, while bills proposing to double the taxation on telephone, steamship, express, sleeping car and railroad companies were reported adversly.

State Control of Billboards Is Supported by Maine Women

AUGUSTA, Me., March 7 (AP)—Members of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs appeared before the judiciary committee yesterday in favor of a resolve proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing the regulation of advertising signs in public view.

Miss Florence A. Paul of York Village, in favoring the bill, said that it is estimated that 1,000,000 tourists visit Maine every summer. "The question then comes up, 'Can we afford to hide one inch of Maine's matchless scenery?'" said Miss Paul.

Thomas Leigh of Augusta was the principal opponent to the bill. He contended that there was no need of a constitutional amendment to reach this matter and that only one state, Massachusetts, has a constitutional amendment providing for the regulation or taxation of outdoor advertising.

Speaking of present activities in the movement for the better regulation of billboards in New England, Mrs. W. L. Lawton, chairman of the National Committee for Restriction of Outdoor Advertising, in a letter to The Christian Science Monitor with regard to the Maine situation, says:

"Not long ago Maine passed a law prohibiting signboards on the highways, and active measures have been taken to enforce this law, with the result that thousands of signs have been removed from the right of way. But Maine now awakes to the fact that the problem is still unsolved. The billboards have jumped the fences and lined up on the other side. They are still parasites, getting their value from the state-developed highway, and paying nothing for that value. They are still a nuisance, destroying the beauty of the landscape and often endangering traffic. But they now stand on private property and the problem is infinitely more difficult.

Private Property Right

"There is no right more jealously guarded in this country than the private property right. It is true that the courts do sometimes limit that right in order to protect the public against a public nuisance, but the courts have not yet classed as a public nuisance that which offends only the eye.

"The fundamental way to overcome this difficulty, as the State of Massachusetts has pointed out, is to secure a state amendment giving the State the right to regulate all advertising within public view, that is all advertising which gets its value from the public thoroughfares.

"Massachusetts secured such an amendment some five years ago and under the power thus given her, through the Highway Department, she has developed her reasonable regulations. These regulations have been bitterly fought by the billboard companies and are now in the court awaiting decision.

"Notwithstanding the difficulties which Massachusetts is meeting, the State of Maine now follows in her steps and the billboard companies will have another fight on their hands.

"New Jersey is also favorably impressed with the amendment idea. At the recent annual convention of the New Jersey State League of Municipalities a resolution was passed to carry to the Legislature the fight against billboards along the state highways, and it was agreed that if a state amendment is necessary for effective regulation a campaign should be started to secure such an amendment.

Vermont and Connecticut

"Taxation of the boards is another method rapidly gaining favor. Vermont and Connecticut already impose a tax of 3 cents per square foot. Missouri has two bills now under consideration, one calling for a 3-cent tax and the other for a 1-cent tax per square foot.

"New York will also adopt the taxation method if she follows the advice of Col. Frederick Stuart Greene, superintendent of public works. In a special report to the Legislature last month Colonel Greene urged the imposition of a tax on billboards along the state highways. 'Such a tax,' Colonel Greene said, 'is recommended not only to produce revenue, but also to lessen the number of unsightly signs which are now a blot upon the scenery of this State. Aside from this æsthetic point, a sign tax is eminently just. As everyone knows, a dirt road has no advertising value, but after the State has expended $50,000 and more a mile to convert a dirt road into an improved highway, traffic is immediately attracted and signs inevitably follow the traffic. Advertising companies thus reap without any return to the State a benefit which the State has provided through expenditure of millions of dollars.'

"In a number of states the billboard companies are themselves responsible at the present time for the introduction of a bill to regulate billboards, although the fact that they are the originators of the bill is not usually known. Apparently these companies realize that general legislation to restrict the billboard is now inevitable. Therefore they seek to start a back-fire by securing a bill satisfactory to their own interests.

Taxed by Square Foot

"They are introducing such a bill in Vermont and in Connecticut. A year ago Connecticut passed a law taxing billboards 3 cents per square foot. The billboard interests strenuously opposed this law and now seek to substitute a bill which carries no tax, but provides for an annual license fee of $150, to be paid by each billboard company, and an annual permit fee of $2 for each board.

"This proposed bill would mean much lower costs to the organized billboard companies, much less income to the State (in fact, no income beyond the cost of enforcement) and must heavier burdens on the small unorganized billboard companies. The bill is all in favor of the large companies who are behind it. It would probably drive the small companies out of business, leaving the field clear for the large companies without competition. It would add no income to the State and in all probability would not reduce the number of billboards disfiguring the landscapes.

"The Connecticut Merchants Association, Connecticut Forestry Association and other state bodies gave this proposed bill careful consideration and turned it down. One of their representatives states:

"'I hope there will be no question about our ability to retain the present statute relative to taxation. The bill that the outdoor advertising people are putting in is so evidently in favor of themselves and against the interests of everybody else, including the public and the State, that I don't see how it can get through.

"'Just why they should not return to the State a reasonable amount in return for exploiting the highways as they are doing by their billboard advertising, I fail to see. We tax the motorist, the motor, the driver and the gasoline, why not the advertisers who are getting their advantage from the fine roadways that are built from three-fourths to seven-eighths at the expense of the State.'"

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS HELD

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 9 (Special)—Republicans carried nearly all the 226 cities and towns in New Hampshire at yesterday's election. For the Governor's Council, Albert J. Precourt of Manchester, Republican, was elected with 7101 against 3998 for Charles C. Hayes of Manchester, Democratic nominee. This will make the executive council of Governor Spaulding unanimously Republican.

Mayor Peter M. Gagne was successful at the Somersworth election for the fifth successive time, defeating his Republican opponent, George E. Guilmette, by a majority of more than 1000. The entire Democratic ticket was successful.

In Laconia, Charles J. Hayford, cashier of the Laconia National Bank, running on the Republican ticket, won the mayoralty from William D. Kempton by 483 votes. The majority of the members of the new council will be of his political belief.

Berlin staged one of the most interesting and closest fights in years resulting in the re-election of Mayor Eli J. King, Democrat, by a majority of 155 over his Republican opponent Alphonse N. McCready.

New Hampshire's "little republics" at their annual town meetings recognized the importance of good roads both in winter and summer by appropriating large sums with which to construct and repair the highways and to keep them clear of snow.

In a number of instances provisions were made not only to purchase tractor plows but to erect snow fences to prevent drifting.

CO-OPERATION IS ADVOCATED

Credit Grantors Told That There Has Been Lack of It in New England

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9 (Special)—Henry D. Sharpe, president of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, and said to be the originator of the New England council idea, addressing the eleventh annual conference of New England Credit Grantors here last night, declared that experience of the past year "proves abundantly that New England business men have not been getting together to the extent that they should." Mr. Sharpe said it was possible that business men in this section had not advanced to the extent that business men have in promoting the welfare of other sections of the country.

"A lack of co-operation in New England," he asserted, "means a weaker New England. In the correction of these matters the Credit Men's Association can assist."

He suggested that the credit men form a committee to co-operate as other business groups have done. New England is at present in the position of trying to improve its credit in the business world, Mr. Sharpe stated.

The dinner, which was addressed by Mr. Sharpe and by J. H. Tregoe, executive secretary, National Association of Credit Men, closed the deliberations of the day.

George W. Gardiner, vice-president of the Industrial Trust Company, was the toastmaster. The presentation of a cup to Mr. Tregoe in recognition of his 25 years of service to the association, was by Howard F. Barker, chairman of the New England Council.

Mr. Tregoe, speaking on "Credit Supremacy," urged New Englanders to broaden their interests. He criticized them as being too much interested in New England alone, and advocates "little excursions" into other sections of the country to bring back into New England the viewpoints of different regions.

"New England, with all its native virtues," said Mr. Tregoe, "will never be greater than its people. The responsibilities of the present generation have quadrupled as compared with those faced 30 years ago."

The country's credit, he said, is fundamentally sound, but the policy is to put too much capital into building.

Resolutions emphasizing the need of the exercise of economy by State and municipal governments, expressing satisfaction at the passage of the McFadden-Pepper banking bill and characterizing the business of the past year as "unquestionably sound and reasonably profitable," were passed.

Roosevelt Club Limits Members

Full Roster Will Mean Only 600 Public Seats for Borah-Butler Debate

Membership in the Roosevelt Club, sponsor of the Borah-Butler prohibition debate, is to be limited to 1000.

If this figure is reached, there will theoretically be 600 seats open free to the public when the doors of Symphony Hall are thrown open at 7 o'clock, April 8. Numerous exigencies will probably reduce the possible 600 seats for the general public to something appreciably less.

Two reserved tickets are to be mailed to all members on April 4. They will be assigned by lot to members, as listed on the roll of April 1.

"The club is open to any voter in Massachusetts, man or woman, not on invitation only but on application also, who subscribes to its purpose, to perpetuate the ideals, virile Americanism and Republicanism of Theodore Roosevelt,' pays $2, the annual dues, and is admitted by vote of the executive committee, March 25," says a club announcement.

WET REFERENDUM BILL IS REPORTED

Committee Dvides, Eight and Seven, on Question

The Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs today reported to the House a bill providing for a referendum on the prohibition question after the committee had divided eight to seven on the subject. The report was filed by Oscar U. Dionne, Representative from New Bedford and clerk of the committee, who will have charge of the bill. It will come up tomorrow.

Both Edward T. Simoneau, Senator, chairman of the committee, and Maynard E. S. Clemons, House chairman, were on the dissenting side. The others who dissented are Thomas H. Biladeau and Charles W. Johnson, Senators, and Elmer E. Spear, Allan B. MacGregor and Charles J. Little, Representatives.

The bill is reported upon the petition of William H. Mitchell and provides for an expression of opinion of the voters on two questions, one of which is the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the repeal, or modification, of the Volstead Act. A similar petition by Bernard F. Hanrahan was withdrawn.

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CANADA EXTENDS AID TO TOURISTS

Expands Total Time of Free Entry to Americans to 90 Days

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—American motorists who desire to extend the length of their trip in Canada will be accommodated, it is indicated in advices to the Department of Commerce from O. B. North, assistant trade commissioner at Ottawa, Can.

The free-entry provision is to be extended, according to arrangements being made by the Department of Customs and Excise, so that the tourist who wants to take full advantage of the attractions of Canada may stay twice as long as under present arrangements without red tape or annoyance of any kind.

Under existing regulations motor tourists may enter Canada for a period of 30 days. The new regulations will provide for two 30-day extensions in certain cases. To obtain the benefits of these extensions, however, the tourist must be a member of some automobile association in the United States which is affiliated with a Canadian club in order that he may establish the fact that he is a bona fide tourist. This requirement almost every motorist can meet, especially those contemplating long trips.

At the end of the first 30-day period an extension of 30 days will be granted, under the contemplated plan. To obtain this extension the tourist need not return to the port of entry, but may obtain it from any customs office. There are numbers of these scattered throughout the Dominion so it will not be difficult for the tourist to get a renewal. At the end of 60 days another extension of 30 days will be allowed, making the total 90 days, which conforms to the privilege granted by the United States.

Inducements are being offered Americans to visit not only the popular eastern provinces but the parks and resorts of western Canada as well.

RADIO BOARD IS ASSEMBLING

Though Funds Unavailable, Members Start for Capital to Take Up Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—Without a penny of funds and with its authority questioned in some circles, members of the new Federal Radio Commission are assembling in Washington, where they are faced with the immediate necessity of taking firm control of radiocasting in the United States.

President Coolidge has named Rear Admiral William W. G. Bullard of Pennsylvania, now in Shanghai, as chairman of the commission, and four other commissioners, two with recess appointments, are hurrying to the capital to canvass the situation. John F. Dillon is on his way from California and Judge Eugene O. Sykes of Mississippi is exepected here shortly.

Henry A. Bellows of Minnesota and Orestes H. Caldwell of New York, who were originally named by the President but not confirmed by Congress and who have recess appointments by Mr. Coolidge, will be in Washington in time for an initial meeting of the commission next week.

Something of Dilemma

Failure of the Senate, during its filibuster, to pass the second deficiency appropriation bill, which carried money for the new commission and many other government agencies, has put the commerce department and the commissioners' in something of a financial dilemma. At the same time Sol Bloom (R.), Representative from New York, in a letter to Mr. Hoover, cites the law forbidding any person to give his service to the Government, as applying to Messrs. Bellows and Caldwell. This law produced the dollar-a-year men in the World War.

The two recess appointees, if they serve, must depend on a special appropriation to pay their back salaries. It is expected that they will take the posts, and it is felt also that Mr. Bloom's contention is not well grounded. However, embarrassment might arise, particularly as in the interim, until Admiral Bullard arrives the commission might be left with only two members if the eligibility of the others were questioned.

Radiocasting licenses and wavelengths allocated for the land and sea and private and public parties, and previously controlled by the Department of Commerce, are nearing expiration. With the complicated problem of ssuing new licenses immediately confronting it, the radio commissioners are hampered by lack of offices, equipment and funds.

Ingenuity Taxed

The ingenuity of the Department of Commerce is being taxed to provide a home. The commission's first need is legal advice, and this will be provided by other divisions. The probability is that the four commissioners will decide they have full authority, that Admiral Bullard will name a temporary chairman and that sufficient momentum will be attained to carry the radio industry over the date when licenses expire.

William D. Terrell, chief radio supervisor, Bureau of Navigation, has been put in charge of a new radio division formed in the department of commerce to carry out provisions of the international radio telegraphic convention and in the examination and settlement of international radio accounts.

GEORGIAN CANAL BILL DISCUSSED

Canadian Parliament Debates Measure for Renewal of Company's Charter

OTTAWA, Ont., March 8 (Special)—The Georgian Bay Canal, a project nearly as ancient as, and with even fewer friends than, the Hudson Bay Railway, came up in the House of Commons yesterday through the second reading of a bill for the renewal of the company's charter.

Criticism commenced with R. J. Manion, Conservative member for Fort William, who pointed out that while the original charter had been given 33 years ago and has been renewed 13 times already, no steps had ever been taken to carry out its terms. While the canal had been intended at first for transportation purposes, to provide a shorter route from Lake Huron to Montreal it was now altogether a hydroelectric power scheme, he said, and it was the duty of Parliament to guard these power rights for the people and not allow them to fall into private hands. He considered that the Welland Canal and the intention of deepening the St. Lawrence River had removed any chance of the Georgian Bay Canal being built.

Another critic was A. A. Heaps, Labor member for Winnipeg, who opposed the bill, on the ground that it constitutes a complete violation of "the principle of public ownership."

Defense of the bill came from E. A. Lapierre, a Liberal from Nipishing district, situated on the canal route. He thought that the canal, through cheap water transportation, would assist materially in opening up Northern Ontario. If granted the charter, the company would begin the work of constructing the canal up to Ottawa immediately. Other speakers kept up the debate pro and con, until midnight, when the House adjourned without a vote.

The matter will come up again tomorrow for the fifth time this session.

COLLEGE FEES KEPT DOWN

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Efforts to raise the tuition fees at University of Washington and Washington State College have been defeated by the State Legislature. One bill would have raised the university fees from $15 to $30 a quarter and the other would have increased the state college tuition from $10 to $25 a semester.

ASSAYER TELLS OF GOLD ROCKS

Says Stones Near Nevada Youth's Mine, "Covered With Gold"

TONOPAH, Nev., March 9 (AP)—The gold rush at Weepah, Nev., assumed all the elements of a western epic when it was revealed that Frank Horton Jr. and James Traynor, 19-year-old youths, who made the rich strike, ran into their bonanza in true "last chance" fashion.

As they watched hundreds of experienced and tenderfoot prospectors continue development work on claims near their claim they told of eating the last of their food shortly before they stumbled into the pay dirt assaying $78,000 a ton.

The day before the strike they placed themselves on a short ration basis, when their bread, bologna and cheese was virtually exhausted.

They decided to take a final chance on the claim on which Horton's father had scrapped years ago. Although it had been given up as worthless they shoveled away sand and gravel and filled two sacks with what appeared to be rich ore.

As the youths struggled into Tonopah with their burden they were greeted by Traynor's mother, who grub-staked them with an order on the family grocer.

Many automobiles from Pacific coast states and from Utah are in the Weepah neighborhood. There are also a few machines from other points outside Nevada. The gold-hunters listened eagerly to the report of Edwin S. Giles, United States mineral surveyor, from Goldfield, who declared that he stood five feet from the boy's mine and saw surface rock covered with gold.

ASKS RED CROSS TO HELP JAPAN

(Continued from Page 1)

could not be obtained, owing to wrecked communications.

The Tokyo Asani Shimbun (a newspaper) estimates the number of persons who perished in the entire earthquake region at more than 3000, while the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun gives 5000, with from 50,000 to 75,000 homeless.

An Asahi correspondent says the town of Amino, of 4000 population, was nearly destroyed.

The snow and the fissures opened in the earth by the convulsions have greatly retarded attempts to get relief to the sufferers by automobiles, and food is being carried in by coolies.

Numerous cracks were opened in the earth throughout the affected district, and in some places these fissures are three feet across. Roads were also blocked by landslides and valanches. It is estimated that three weeks will be required to repair the railways.

The Province of Tango is not economically important. Its main industrial production is crepe silk, which is made entirely for Japanese consumption. Commercial and industrial centers like Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto and Nagoya experienced a severe shock, but official investigations show that the damage in these places was insignificant and that business activities are proceeding as usual.

A number of the after shocks felt in the Tango district yesterday were severe enough to shake down crumbling walls. The telephone and telegraph lines are still badly crippled.

It is reported that a tidal wave, which followed the earthquake, severely damaged Yamada and other fishing villages on the coast.

Loss Given at $50,000,000

No estimate of the damage caused by Monday's earthquake has been made public thus far. Some observers believe the loss will amount to at least $50,000,000 and perhaps $75,000,000, although most of the houses destroyed were those of poor people or persons in moderate circumstances.

The principal damage at Osaka was confined to two spinning mills in the suburbs. This loss was about $150,000.

Amino, a large town in which there are several clothing factories, is described by the Asahi as a scene of desolation.

The floods are turning many desolated villages into vast mud holes. Relief workers found some refugees living in old barns or caves together with their rescued cows, horses and pigs.

The White House Spokesman

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, March 8

THE White House spokesman indicated that President Coolidge will spend his next vacation in "the West." Just where "the West" is was not defined. Mr. Coolidge points out that the term is necessarily vague, and that "the West" means different regions to different people, depending on how far east they come from. Mr. Coolidge has received invitations already from resorts ranging from Michigan to Utah. He does not want to be too far from the capital, but at the same time wants to be far enough from Washington to get some elevation, and a place that is comfortably cool.

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Faced with the situation created by the filibuster in Congress which prevented the passage of the second deficiency appropriation bill, Mr. Coolidge has called in his Attorney-General to find out the Government's legal rights to draw on various funds at its disposal. If possible, the President does not wish to incur a deficit in any department, and believes this can be avoided. In a case of urgency, however, such as providing funds for food in the army, or fuel for the navy, the law permits supplies to be maintained, even if a deficit is incurred.

No funds have been provided to pay salaries of seven additional federal district judges whose appointment was authorized by Congress before adjournment. Mr. Coolidge prefers not to appoint these judges unless it is shown that their services are requisite immediately, for he desires to have Congress confirm them before they take their seats.

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Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget, is now working with his department, and the Controller-General, seeing what arrangements can be made in available funds to tide the departments over to the beginning of the new fiscal year, when additional funds are available. Mr. Coolidge believes that on the whole very little inconvenience will be had.

ONTARIO SILVER MINING CO.

Ontario Silver Mining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, reports net of $153,493 after depreciation, depletion, taxes, etc., compared with net loss of $49,435 in 1925.

AMERICAN HOMES CONGRESS ASSEMBLES AT DES MOINES

(Continued from Page 1)

has helped to earn for Des Moines its title of "The City of Beautiful Yards."

Held in Shrine Temple

The community co-operation which has carried through these projects has been put behind the homes congress, and all kinds of local organizations are rallying to the federation banner, and entertaining the visiting speakers. The new Shrine temple is being opened by the congress, the first public use of the big auditorium being in the interest of the shrine of the home.

"For such an institution as the home there can be no substitute," said Mrs. Sherman, who is here to direct the events of the week.

"Let us protect it and improve it. Let us make it efficient. Let us, both men and women, regard home-making as a profession and a God-given duty, conducting it with the same attention and precision that we give to our business institutions, adding to these efforts the spiritual qualities that tend to keep life in the right channels."

"As the Nation's wealth has mounted, there has been a decreasing respect and reverence for the home which formerly made its four walls a citadel," declared Mrs. Maggie Barry of Texas, chairman of the federation department of the American home, who will have a prominent part on the program.

Home and Community

"What takes place behind the scenes in our homes affects for good or for ill the community in which we live. No matter what regulations or laws governing our corporate life are enacted, they can only become operative in so far as the individual home co-operates in their observan

"How can we expect children to see any need for obeying the law of the country when their parents flagrantly disregard the Eighteenth Amendment? Efficiency is as important in homes as in offices and factories. Because of the abundance of our national blessings, our homes should have the highest standard in the whole world."

The program will cover the material details of financing, building and furnishing a home, as well as the art of living in it, with such details of household management as food, budgeting, music and recreation.

Many Devices Exhibited

It will be illustrated by exhibits of articles for the making and upkeep of the home. A huge furnace has been installed near a display of flowers. There are sinks and dishwashers, furniture and an icebox, books and radio, and The Christian Science Monitor as a newspaper for the home, all shown against a background of creamy white woodwork hung with orchid draperies.

"The fireplace is the center and source of power of American civilization," said James B. Weaver, chairman of the executive committee, who opened the congress. "Every step toward greater efficiency for the home strengthens democracy. The danger is that people will lose faith in the efficiency of democracy. The home will help us to keep democracy both efficient and free."

The official welcome to the visitors was given by Gov. John Hammill and the first speech was by Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the United States Bureau of the Budget, who emphasized the great part played by the home in connection with national prosperity and national welfare, and stated his belief that budget-keeping makes a great contribution to home preservation.

Opinion of Budget Director

"The national budget differs only in size from the home budget," declared General Lord, "and the same standards of good management and thrift apply to both."

"There is no business body that is more efficient than the business organization of the Federal Government as it is now operated," he continued. "The policy of President Coolidge is to hold down expenditures so that there may be at the end of the year a sufficient net balance for tax reduction or application to the national debt. This policy has been most successful."

Pointing to the cut of $128,000,000 made by the budget bureau in the estimates prepared by the various departments for 1928 and the total saving of $1,500,000,000 dollars in the six annual budgets which have been submitted to Congress, General Lord said:

"One of the greatest sources of waste and inefficiency in the Federal Government was lack of teamwork. We have 43 independent departments and establishments, divided into hundreds of bureaus. Though they were all parts of the same great business there was absolutely no community of interest between them.

Development of Teamwork

"The first great effort of the retrenchment campaign under the bureau of the budget was the development of teamwork, that is, the formation of this needed community of interest. It was necessary in the first place to revolutionize the mental attitude of people in the service, to make them think in terms of United States rather than in terms of departments and bureaus.

"Without teamwork we could have neither economy nor efficiency. To accomplish this various co-ordinating boards were established from people in the service, with a chief coordinator at their head appointed by the President. These boards and the machinery pertaining thereto operate under the Director of the Budget as representing the President.

"The personnel of these boards is composed of experts in their particular line, covering all of the great activities of the Government, traffic, sale of surplus supplies, purchasing, real estate, including contracts of all sorts, hospitalization, specifications, printing, patents and office procedure. As a result of the operations of these boards duplication of effort and consequent duplication of expenditure is being eliminated. The Government is getting better methods of doing business, cutting out waste and inaugurating thrift."

Publisher to Charge $20,000 Each for Just 22 Copies of Latest Book

Colonel Lawrence's "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom" to Be Put Out in Limited Edition—Only 10 to Be Available to General Public

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—A record price for a new book published in the United States is about to be established by George H. Doran, publisher, when he brings out in this country Col. Thomas Edward Lawrence's book, "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom." The publisher's price will be $20,000 a copy. The edition, which will be on sale on March 18, is limited to 22 copies, only 10 of which will be available to the public.

The fact that what collectors recognize as the first edition of this book was printed in England by Jonathan Cope makes the price asked for the American edition unusual, in the opinion of bookmen here. The first edition consisted of only about six copies, all of which were taken by Colonel Lawrence and given to his friends. The publisher's price of this edition was £30 (about $150) a copy. One copy of this first edition was offered to a New York bookseller a few days ago for $1200.

Publication of the American edition is merely to protect the copyright and prevent the publication in the United States of a large edition of the full text of the book, Mr. Doran said.

Colonel Lawrence was one of the most striking figures of the World War and his book is a complete account of his adventures in Arabia during the war, when he led an army of Moslem tribesmen and played an important part in the victorious campaign against the Turks.

Colonel Lawrence was credited with having been directly responsible for organizing the powerful opposition to the Turks in the Near East, but he avoided all notoriety and refused the Victoria Cross and other honors bestowed upon him by the British Government. He was one of the most striking and romantic characters which participated in the great drama of the peace conference, when he served as adviser on Arabian affairs to the British delegation.

After the peace conference, Colonel Lawrence retired to Oxford, to write his book. Last accounts said Colonel Lawrence was a private in a British tank corps in India.

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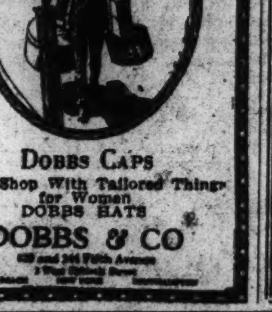
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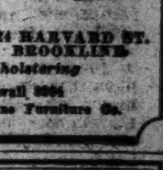
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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

GOVERNMENT UNLOCKS LAND

Good Agricultural Land in Great Demand in South Australia

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—There is such a demand for good agricultural land, not only from settlers who have come from overseas, but South Australian farmers themselves, that the Government is seeking the authority of Parliament to enforce compulsory acquisition. The Minister of Lands has asserted that thousands and thousands of acres of the best country are held for speculative purposes. The owners had never seen their properties, and had no intention of using them except to gain what they could from the natural increase in value.

The Government is unlocking some of these lands, but there are considerable areas which will require compulsion to make available for settlement. The South Australian wheat harvest is growing so rapidly that something will have to be done to bring more agricultural country under cereal occupation. It is the view of the Minister of Lands that the wheat yield of the State within 25 years will be 50,000,000 bushels for a certainty—it is likely to be much higher than that. The present harvest is estimated to return 35,000,000 bushels.

Repurchasing Estates

The Government is repurchasing estates as far as possible. Within two years 101,000 acres have been secured at a cost of about £167,000. The new areas are for closer settlement and afforestation chiefly, but a reserve has also been obtained for the blacks who are being cared for by a mission out among the farming lands. It is estimated that there are in South Australia at present 2,000,000 acres of land open for application and about three-quarters of that area will be suitable for agricultural occupation. Additional land has been purchased in the southeast for extensive forest operations in which oversea settlers are to engage under the migration agreement between Australia and England.

Labor members of Parliament in Australia are under the direction of a Caucus, or, rather, two such bodies. One is composed of the parliamentary personnel itself, and the other, of representatives of the unions whose headquarters are at Trades Hall. If at any time a member of the Labor Party advocates something contrary to the policy laid down, or attacks it, he must present himself at a Caucus meeting and explain his action. If his defense be not satisfactory, either a reprimand is administered, or the offender's name may be struck off the list of parliamentary nominations—he is placed outside the pale.

Speaker Called to Account

The Speaker of the House of Assembly, Fred W. Birrell, who is one of the Parliamentary Labor members for the metropolitan area, has just been "carpeted" for a breach of discipline which is causing a lively controversy not in South Australia only, but in other parts of the Commonwealth. Mr. Birrell's offense is that he has dared to state that "there is nothing wrong with the principle of piecework." This assertion has been construed into a universal advocacy of the system, and the union delegates at Trades Hall have summoned him to appear before that tribunal, and give an account of himself.

The Speaker, however, is a man of courage, and he has refused to do anything of the sort. A number of unions have passed condemnatory resolutions, and the effect of this campaign of hostility may be summed up in the attitude of one large industrial organization that "if the Speaker likes to commit political suicide, let him." It is evident from that, if Mr. Birrell does not withdraw his statement, or amend it, in the meantime, that he will be politically ostracized.

Universal Piecework Not Advocated

The truth is that Mr. Birrell is not an advocate of the universal adoption of piecework in Australia. He argues that the process can be applied wherever machinery is used, but he does not say that skilled labor can come under it.

The Liberal organ, the Register, compliments Mr. Birrell upon his attitude, and regards the intervention of the Trades and Labor Council as a piece of intolerant impertinence. "Australian workmen," says this journal, "are intelligent and progressive, and unquestionably they can be shown that piecework, applied to appropriate industries, and under proper safeguards, will insure to Australia a measure of the prosperity, beneficially affecting all classes, in which America is now rejoicing."

But advocacy of piecework by Labor members is creeping in, despite the autocratic hostility of the union delegates at Trades Hall. When a Liberal member was speaking in Parliament recently in favor of the system, which, he said, would mean more work in Australia and better wages, a Labor colleague of Mr. Birrell's, also a metropolitan representative, L. Hunkin, interjected—"I have been talking it for 20 years." It will not be surprising to hear that Mr. Hunkin has been "carpeted" by the Caucus at Trades Hall.

RURAL BRITAIN FULL OF BEAUTY

Broadway, 88 Miles From London, Picturesque Type of One-Street Village

BROADWAY, Worcs. (Special Correspondence)—Probably the average overseas visitor to Britain never heard of Broadway. This is unfortunate, because it is one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the country and among those who really know the beauties of rural England is given a very high rating. The village is 88 miles from London, and its main street fronts the London-Worcester-Aberystwyth highway, while the road from Stratford-on-Avon to Cheltenham connects with it.

The village is little more than a single street, but the well-built old houses and charming cottages have been purchased by people with a keen appreciation of the value of the picturesque who have remodeled them with strict fidelity to their original appearance. The result is that the village presents an artistic appearance thoroughly in keeping with its natural position on the edge of the fertile Vale of Evesham.

A Famous Hostelry

The village has one of the most famous hostelries in the kingdom, the Lygon Arms, which dates from 1620, and is well known to thousands who have made automobile tours through England. Charles I once stayed at this house, and its remarkable state of preservation makes it look like a modern structure. A plateau of the wolds, mostly untimbered, forms an amphitheater behind Broadway and contributes greatly to the beauty of its setting. Broadway Hill, 1024 feet high, is half a mile from the village and is topped by a tower built in 1797 to give warning in case of a French invasion. It is a splendid point from which to enjoy the remarkable views across the Vale of Evesham.

The charm of Broadway lies in the complete absence of anything to remind the visitor of a modern, machine-made and machine-ridden civilization. One gets the impression here that nature has done its best to provide a perfect setting for the habitations of men and women, and that those who live here have been wise enough to blend their ideas and their architecture with the landscape provided for them. It might be said that here nature contrasts her pipe-organ tones as compared to the jazz effects of many modern city suburbs.

The Real England

There is always the danger that visitors to England, particularly those who do most of their traveling by railroad, will get the impression that the industrialization of the country has ruined the genuine countryside familiar to the mind of everyone who has read the works of the great English novelists. If for no other reason than to dispel an unfortunate impression of this sort, a visit to such a lovely town and district as Broadway and its environs would be well worth while. It is the Broadways and not the slums that give a picture of the real England.

Within a few miles of Broadway is one of the most charming towns in England, Chipping Campden. It lies in a cup of the Cotswold Hills and is a striking example of the old English town utterly untouched by the changes of the factory era, and yet a well-populated, and well-kept-up place. In the days when England led the world as a wool-producing country, Chipping Campden was a great market place for wool and wool products. The families who prospered in this trade made large fortunes and were raised to the nobility.

The fine stone mansions of such families remain to this day and testify not only to its former importance but its present stability. Here are the ruins of Campden House, which, when built in 1613, was the largest mansion in England. Some of the most famous and striking almshouses in England, built in the same period, are also well-known features of the town.

Ancient Hostelry in England, Which Gave Shelter to Charles I

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THE LYGON ARMS, BROADWAY

Splendid Structural Condition of This Old Inn, Much Frequented by Automobilists, Gives It the Appearance of a Modern Edifice, Although It Dates From 1620.

ICELAND INITIATES FREEZING FACTORY

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—Iceland is bestirring herself and among the new developments is a large freezing and ice-works, started on Icelandic initiative but with Swedish capital. The Icelandic authorities have favored the plan and granted the import of machinery free of duty and the Reykjavik municipality has given the concern a favorable site at the harbor on advantageous conditions.

The plan, besides selling ice to the Icelandic fishing fleet, is to freeze fish so that they can be exported to distant markets without deteriorating and also to freeze meat so that Iceland will be able to export fresh meat, whereas hitherto it has generally been salted. Bergen is understood to have been decided upon as the principal port of transit.

LATIN MONETARY UNION AT AN END

Formed in 1865, the System Served Its Purpose Till Recent Swiss Action

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)—An interesting experiment in the history of currency has been brought to an end by the withdrawal of Switzerland from the Latin Monetary Union, which came into existence in 1865, when France, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium (and later Greece) agreed to stabilize the value of their silver coinage. Banking facilities, such as exist today in the use of the check, had not then been invented, and it was thought that if the devalorization of silver could be prevented, it would assist commercial transactions.

It was not foreseen that the heavy importation of gold from Australia and California would upset the relative value of silver and that a limitation would have, in consequence, to be set on the production of the écu, or five-franc piece. This, indeed, happened at a comparatively early stage in the history of the Latin Monetary Union, and in 1879 it was decided to limit the coinage of five-franc pieces.

Plan Falls Through

This meant, in effect, that the bottom was knocked out of the experiment, which rested on the assumption of an unlimited production of silver as a medium of exchange in the countries of the union. Switzerland, which has always maintained a high exchange, finding that her currency was affected by the exportation of these silver coins, refused, in 1885, with commendable foresight, to accept them unless the other states of the Latin Union would consent to repurchase them, at any time, at their nominal value.

The agreement on this subject, which was arrived at in 1885, proved very valuable to the Swiss Federation after the war, when the five-franc pieces of France, Italy and Belgium poured into its territory in such quantities that they were interned in the vaults of the Swiss banks as undesirable aliens, to be resold in 1921 to the countries from which they came. Thus the Federal Government was able to rid the Swiss Currency of a dangerous incubus, and today the Swiss five-franc piece reigns alone in its glory.

Switzerland Withdraws

The Latin Union indeed ceased to work before Switzerland announced her intention of withdrawing on Jan. 1, 1926. For when the war broke out and there was a general prohibition of the export of gold, all calculations as to the relative value of silver were upset, and each country in the Latin Union reverted to its national coinage as the sole medium of exchange within its areas.

Thus did the experiment to set up a kind of hybrid system of bi-metallism "limp" to its final collapse. Those who are still interested in a famous controversy, which played a great part in a famous presidential election in the United States, will perhaps feel a sentimental regret at the passing of the Latin Monetary Union. The attempt to establish a fixed value for silver currency in the union seemed reasonable enough at the time, and was not without benefit to the countries concerned by assisting their commercial relations, and helping them to stabilize their exchanges.

THREE NEW MINISTERS APPOINTED IN PUNJAB

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The Punjab Governor has appointed three ministers, one to represent each of the three principal communities of the Punjab: Muhammadan, Hindu and Sikh.

The Hindu and Muhammadan ministers are new men, but they are both men of distinction, while Sardar Jogendra Singh, who will now be the senior Minister, is well known as a man of culture and enlightenment. It is generally admitted that the three ministers should be able to pull well together, and as they are held in high esteem in their respective communities, they are assured of sufficient support in the council.

Ruins at Kish, Dating From 3500 B. C. Yield Jar of Bread-Making Wheat

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Stephen Herbert Langdon, professor of Assyriology at Oxford, makes the interesting announcement that he has found the oldest bread-making wheat in the world. It was discovered in a "fine red and black jar" in ruins at Kish, Mesopotamia, which date back to the year 500 B. C. Wheat as old as this has been found in Egypt, but is of a different and much less developed variety, thus showing that the inhabitants of Mesopotamia were more advanced in agriculture.

Professor Langdon draws the conclusion that Mesopotamia is the original home of the bread-making wheats.

Referring to the Mesopotamian find, Professor Langdon says in the London Times: "I submitted a small quantity of this wheat to Prof. John Percival of Reading, our best authority on the wheat plant, who reports that it is Triticum turgidum—rivet, or cone, wheat. The seeds are small, dark red, with blunt ends, and have a dorsal hump characteristic of this species. It is the most prolific of all the numerous kinds of wheat, and its straw is rank and extremely tall. Thus the statements of Herodotus, Strabo, Pliny and Berosus concerning the astonishing productivity of Babylonian wheat are confirmed."

PRISONERS IN SOFIA BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

By Wireless

SOFIA, March 9—Sofia's 130 political prisoners and 60 in custody in Philippopolis, Bulgaria's second city, have begun a hunger strike in order to compel the Government to take up the subject of an amnesty.

It is asserted in labor circles that there are 2000 political prisoners in Bulgaria, most of whom are guilty of no other offence than once holding secret membership in the outlawed Communist Party. The parliamentary Opposition is trying to persuade the National Assembly to grant a general amnesty.

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The accompanying article, the fourth of a series by Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter, was published Feb. 23 in this column only in part, due to a regrettable error. It is, therefore, printed below in full. The three earlier articles in the series appeared in the Library Column on the following dates: Nov. 24, Dec. 22, 1926; Jan. 26, 1927.

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Former Chairman of Committee on Work With the Foreign-Born of the American Library Association

THE social worker records her cases with the fullest of details, and, with a multitude of records before her, tries to deduce such laws of averages as will serve for future guidance.

The librarian has no license to ask questions and so no chance to compile full records. Her information must all come from the voluntary disclosures of a few minutes' conversation here and there, and the great part of her cases—perhaps the most interesting ones—are swallowed up in the crowd and never come to her attention at all. Education, social condition, age, occupation, and amount of available leisure are factors of the utmost importance in considering the reading habits of an individual. The librarian has no opportunity to secure precise information on these points but she learns unconsciously to make deductions from what she sees, and so to judge their bearing upon the fundamental library questions: Why does a given individual come to the library? What does he read? What does his reading do for him? Why does he stop coming?

The ultimate possibilities of the library depend upon the correctness with which the answers to these questions can be divined and translated into equipment and service. This is especially important in immigrant communities since there each individual has almost definitely to be brought to the library, either by some person, some attraction, or some specific motive. Once enrolled as a borrower, his future use of the institution depends upon the adequacy with which it can be adjusted to meet his needs, his convenience, and his personal preferences. The following case studies are specimens which can be dpulicated in any library in an immigrant community and they have importance only as they throw light upon some one or more of the four questions stated.

Applying the "Four Questions"

Mr. G. is a young Slovene who came to America very hastily after expressing Jugoslav sentiments too strongly for the Austrian Government, whose emissaries had listened in on a gathering of students from the University of Zagreb. "David Copperfield" had just appeared in Slovane translation and a favorable professor had spoken of it with great enthusiasm. When Mr. G. heard that there were Slovene books in the public library of the city of his American residence, he hastened thither to read this book. He was learning English rapidly, and when he had finished "David Copperfield" in Slovene, he decided to try it in English; from that he went on to read all of Dickens' works. He is now a good American and never fails to promote the public library in the Slovene paper which he edits, but he always calls attention to the fact that he might never have known the library at all if it had not given him first a chance to read his native language.

Dr. A. was a scholarly Czechoslovak, a great lover of books, who came to America in an official capacity, having studied English for seven years in his native land. He had read in the original all the works of Oscar Wilde and of Edgar Allen Poe and could recite "The Raven" and "Annabel Lee" with great enjoyment to himself and with excellent rhythm, but with a pronunciation and an enunciation so extraordinary that the language might as well have been Hottentot. He had many curious ideas, and refused entirely to have anything to do with Shakespeare, being convinced that the language was archaic and that he had had in translation everything that Shakespeare could give him. His great desire was to understand American life and thought and he insisted on reading "Main Street," although he could not understand even its language; and also "Come Out of the Kitchen," which some casual acquaintance had recommended to him! His strongest interest was in philosophy and he wished that James's "Varieties of Religious Experience" might be translated into Czech. But his use of the library came to an abrupt end when he had to pay a fine of 80 cents on Bryce's "Modern Democracies." It was not that he begrudged the money, since he continued to buy many expensive books all the time, but apparently it was the sense of constraint. He liked to have several books under way and to read a chapter in one and then in another, and realization of a time limit spoiled his enjoyment.

Quite different was Colonel B., also a cultured Czechoslovak, who came to America after years of leadership with the Czechoslovak army in Siberia and then other years of official service in China. While Dr. A. concentrated on English and never read anything else except as business compelled, Col. B.'s first interest was in the Czechoslovak literature of the years of his exile, especially in those historical novels which had been denied publication under the Austrian régime, and in the writings of the more important of his fellow legionnaries. He used the library lexicon when writing letters in Latin to professors in Chinese universities and read a few English books for special reasons; but he had no leisure, as he was utilizing opportunities for study in international law, his original profession.

Little Grandmother

Mrs. C., also a Czechoslovak, is a little lady who reminds one of a sparrow. She always wears a brown kerchief fastened tightly under her chin, full skirts, carries her books in a market basket on her arm, comes to the library at the same day and hour every week, and calls for "Ma-teel-dah," an assistant whose mother she knows. She has been in America for 30 years or more and might have learned English, but she was busy bringing up her family and it seemed enough if her husband learned. Now, although her children have grown up, she has not taken up the language and she is such a dear, no one could wish her any different. She always reads the simple stories of Czech country life in the original, and lately has been drawing also Czech fairy tales to read to her little grandchild.

When her former neighbor, Mrs. D., happens in at the same time, then there is a talk-fest, which the librarian has tactfully to quell. Mrs. D. is a younger woman and speaks English. She has moved out of the Czech community but comes back to the library for Czech books, explaining, "You have no idea what this library means to me. It helps me to live. I could go with one less meal a day much sooner than I could go without these dear books." She has never been able, she says, to get interested in English books. She has tried many of her daughter's but some seem silly and some are shocking, so she adheres conservatively to the literature she is sure of.

Mr. and Mrs. E. are Norwegians who came to this country soon after their marriage, became Americans, and raised a family of American children. Then after 25 years they went home for a visit and were fearfully humiliated at finding that they had actually forgotten their native tongue. But their visit was not a failure, for it was in the berry season and Mrs. E. introduced American pie. Such was its success that women from all the country round came to her relatives to eat pie and to learn to make pie. Now they try to keep up the language by reading all the Norwegian books that are added to the library, but original authors only. Translations they will read in English.

Wife of Italian Shoemaker

Mrs. F. is the wife of an Italian shoemaker, and was placed by her husband in the personal care of the librarian he knew when she first came, a big-eyed little bride, to live in the bare storeroom which was divided into shop and dwelling house by the simple expedient of a curtain hung on a wire. Her husband said she would like to read. Light Italian fiction seemed to meet her needs, although she was too shy and the cobbler too busy ever to give any real explanation of her tastes. After the first baby came there were apparently no more dull hours and consequently no more reading. Then there was a period of years when it seemed that little Antoinette and tiny Clara fairly lived in the library, and Mrs. F. came after them for meals and bed, always with the same shy smile. Industry and thrift brought their accustomed reward; the cobbler's shop became a regular shoe store, where Antoinette is the most amusingly busy of little helpers; "a home of our own" on a residence street took them all away from the immediate neighborhood, and Mrs. F., wearing a fur coat, now comes to the library children's room to choose second grade books which she herself reads in company with the little boy.

Also in the shoe business is George the Greek, who has a shoe-shining parlor opposite the library. Long ago I discarded the family shoe brush in favor of George's ministrations with their attendant conversation, from which I always get at least 10 cents worth of entertainment or information. George has a library card and reads books when business is poor. He has had a few English books and all those in modern Greek, and pities the library because our Greek books are all so "skinny," and he thinks we can't afford anything larger and, therefore, better. He himself has some "t'ick" ones that he intends to give the library, after a few more of his friends have read them.

The Monitor Reader

1. Should Occidental pupils study Oriental history?—*Educational Page.*
2. Are stoves out-of-date for residential heating?—*News.*
3. What gives to some letters that that "indescribable charm"?—*Women's Page.*
4. What continent is three times the size of Europe and has only one-third its population?—*Editorial Page.*
5. What gives popular appeal to any piece of writing, whether speech, advertisement or classic?—*Home Forum.*
6. How does the "Messanani method" improve play reading?—*News of the Stage.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

Sunset Stories

Mr. Scroggins Tells a Story

WHEN the thermometer at the Weather Bureau registers 60 degrees or more, Roger P. Scroggins is happiest. When the slender red line of mercury in the thermometer begins to sink low—drops to 30 and then drops, drops, and drops some more, Mr. Scroggins, while cheerful, feels he would be just as pleased if it would stop dropping and start rising.

On this particular night it was dropping. The sun left the western sky hurriedly as though glad to quit the shivery, frostbound world about Boston Common.

"I hope we have something warm for supper," said Mr. Scroggins.

"The cocoa was never hotter," said Mrs. Scroggins, "and we are having two pairs of nephews and nieces."

"Oh," said Mr. Scroggins. "Then they will have to see their uncle in bed, for this is one of those nights when a bed is where I much prefer to be."

The nephews and nieces found their uncle in great good humor, propped up in bed with the hottest of cocoa by his side. There was great "Ooohing!" and "Aaahing!" and "Did you ever feel such a night!" and after the visitors had exhausted weather exclamations they began exclaiming about the nice food and the cozy room. Finally one of them asked Mr. Scroggins if by chance the shaggy brown warm thing with a "D" woven on it which was tucked up to his ears wasn't a story.

Their uncle grinned with contentment. "It is," he said, "both warm, and a story."

Each of the nephews and nieces settled down, sitting on as much of himself as possible for warmth, and breathed happily. "Good for Uncle Roger," they said.

And here is what they heard:

"It was a very warm day long ago in early spring—how I love to think of such days!—and I was snoozing under a bench on Holmes Walk, alive but only pleasantly so. A man walked along, saw the bench, sat on it, and jerking a great handkerchief from his pocket, mopped his forehead.

"'What a lot of heat!' he panted, 'to be abroad so early in the spring. My coat is much too warm, and here is this great, uncomfortable tippet I was foolish enough to put on this morning early, when it was nippy. What, oh, what shall I do with it?'

"In a few moments he rose from the bench. 'I'll just leave this great, shaggy thing behind,' he muttered softly, and dropped the tippet, as he called it, on the bench. One end of it fell over the side and swung back and forth almost brushing my nose. 'I hope some worthy person finds it,' said the man, and walked away.

"Now, he didn't know that a worthy person—myself—was so near, but I thought it lucky indeed, and dragging the tippet from the bench, started for home.

"Two men came along. One pointed to the tippet man. 'Look! Do you know who that is? That is Dickens—the man who wrote the story of Tiny Tim. Aren't we lucky! Let's hurry and get a better look!'

"And they hurried.

"And there was I, Roger P. Scroggins, the squirrel, with a warm woolen thing that had belonged a few minutes before to a man famous enough to be pointed out, a man who wrote stories!

"So I call this my Tim blanket, for to me it is a blanket, since it covers every bit of me, even though its first owner called it a tippet."

The nephews and nieces wriggled with disappointment that the story was over. The brightest one spoke: "Now I see what the 'D' is for—Dickens."

"Very likely," said Mr. Scroggins, and gravely fell asleep.

"It Was a Very Warm Day Long Ago in Early Spring, and I Was Snooz ng Under a Bench on Holmes Walk."

COOLIDGES ARE GUESTS

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House, and Mrs. Longworth entertained President and Mrs. Coolidge at dinner. Among guests were William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and Mrs. Borah, John Q. Tilison (R.), Representative from Connecticut, C. Bascom Slempe, former secretary to the President, Alexander P. Moore, former Ambassador to Spain, Mrs. Medill McCormick and Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

The Press of the World

"Growing Pains"

Edmonton Journal: There are farmers' problems in Canada, too. But in Canada farming is so definitely the basic industry that no one can speak of it as decadent. Instead of the land going out of cultivation, there is more agricultural acreage every year, and instead of the farm population diminishing it is growing. No one could reasonably speak of agriculture being in a bad way in a province like Alberta, with a total production value of over $250,000,000 a year for a total farm and non-farm population of 652,000. Alberta farmers, like all other farmers, have their troubles, but they are the troubles incident to a strong, active and prosperous industry, not to one that is falling by the way.

Baltimore Sun: Nicaragua, in addition to considering local disturbances, finds herself intruding into United States politics. If words can prevent war, the Senate may be relied on for a great human service.

Third Term

The Portland Oregonian: If the Democrats should make their campaign against re-election of President Coolidge, in case he should run, on the anti-third-term issue, they make a pitiful confession of political poverty. The anti-third-term precedent is already frayed and shopworn, having suffered severely by the contempt implied in millions of votes cast for a third term for Theodore Roosevelt in 1912.

Arkansas Gazette: On the other hand, you never had to pour hot water on Old Dobbin to get him started on a cold morning.

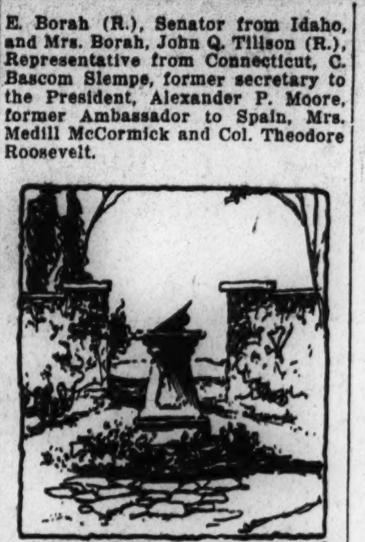
"Joy of the Spirit"

Indianapolis News: We as a nation take pride in our enormous wealth, in our 20,000,000 automobiles, our comfortable homes, our inventions and our devices that make life easier and to a great extent happier. These things, after all, minister largely to the body. We enjoy greater comfort and that may lull our minds. The joy of the spirit does not always come from bodily comfort. There is a righteous happiness in knowing that a duty has been done, that fellow-man has been served and that the temptation to become soft and flabby in national thinking has been resisted.

Providence Bulletin: A former sand-lot ball player has now gone in for grand opera. In both fields it is the pitch that counts.

QUEEN INTERESTED IN STAMPS

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—During her recent week-end visit to Buckingham Palace, Queen Elizabeth of Belgium made a point of examining King George's stamp album. The King has been an ardent stamp collector, and his collection contains many specimens bought with money "saved up" for the purpose during his boyhood. Queen Elizabeth is a keen philatelist, as also is the Queen of Italy.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Layette and Lay-off

Detroit
Special Correspondence

A TIMID little woman sought out the manager of a Detroit shop which specializes in infants' wear. Plainly reluctant to deliver her message, she hesitated, finally managing to explain:

"I asked one of your saleswomen to put aside a little layette for my baby, some weeks ago. Since then my husband, who works in an automobile factory, has been laid off, and we cannot see our way to pay for what I ordered. Do you suppose it would be possible to cancel the order after such a long time?"

"Oh, yes," said the manager. "What sort of layette was it, and what is your name?"

The woman gave her name, adding that the layette had been an inexpensive one. "But it was awfully nice," she said wistfully. "We are sorry, but there seems to be no way to pay for it by the time it is needed."

After an innocent query as to the date when it was to have been delivered, the manager assured his visitor that her order would be canceled, and thanked her for notifying him. Then he hunted up the saleswoman who had recorded the order originally. "Cancel that order for a layette for Mrs. ——," he instructed her.

And shortly before the date on which it was to have been delivered, the firm's delivery wagon called at that home with a far daintier and more expensive baby wardrobe, with the compliments of the store.

In the Lighter Vein

Unanimous

Customer: "I would like to see some good second-hand cars."
Salesman: "So would I."

Suppose It's Free?

"You shall have this picture at half the catalogue price!"
"What does the catalogue cost?"—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Prove Enough

In a small village a new letter box had been installed, causing much comment among the village children as to whom it belonged.
"It must be the minister's," said one little lad.
"It can't be," contradicted another, "don't you see what it says on it, 'No collection on Sundays'?"

—Punch

Wife (to husband making futile effort to start car): "Try winding it the other way, darling."

Fair and Dryer

Fair tonight and Tuesday. Not much change in temperance.—Pennsylvania paper quoted by *Literary Digest.*

Unanimous

Teacher: "Who is the King of Italy?"
Johnnie: "I don't know, either, teacher."

What They Are Saying

DR. WILLIAM J. MAYO: "The world needs religion. It needs religion as distinguished from creeds born of theologians' disputes."

IRVING FISHER: "I venture to forecast absolute defeat for the anti-prohibition movement, both in Congress and in the state legislatures during 1927."

ELBERT H. GARY: "Every man must get ahead on his own merits. . . . But there is a great trinity that spells success: study, thought and work."

OKLAHOMA TAKES STEP TO PROTECT WILD LIFE

MUSKOGEE, Okla. (Special Correspondence)—A game preserve has been established in Muskogee County for the protection and preservation of quail, through the activities of the local chapter of the Izaak Walton League. A 10-year lease has been obtained on 2000 acres of land near Muskogee by the State and placed under the supervision of the fish and game department of the league.

A movement is under way to establish one of these preserves in each county in Oklahoma. The preserves will mean the protection of all game since it is a violation of the law to enter one with dog or gun.

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CHICAGO CRIME SHOWS SLUMP IN LAST DECADE

Bigger Drop Will Come When Masses Have More Recreation, Speaker Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 9—Statistics to show that the amount of "serious crime" in Chicago has decreased over a period of 10 years were presented by Miss Edith Abbott, dean of the graduate school of social service administration of the University of Chicago, in an address at a conference of settlement workers, professional and business men and others here to discuss prevention of crime in this city. The conference was called at the suggestion of the Chicago Federation of Settlements.

Miss Abbott pointed out that whereas the number of arrests for serious offenses had increased from 15,000 in 1915 to 18,000 in 1925, the ratio to population was decreased. She said that the great need of those who study crime conditions here is to have the facts and recommended that some means be evoked to issue annually, statistics from records of police, courts, and penal institutions, comparable in public service to the English blue book of crime facts.

Miss Abbott commented that it is optional but "unfortunately not mandatory" in Illinois for the courts to allow convicted persons to pay fines by installments rather than to be sent to jail in lieu of immediate payment of the entire fine. She said that to make obligatory such a system would save vast funds to the public and would tend to prevent possible demoralization of persons sent to jail.

Settlements can air further in combating criminal tendencies by rebuilding Chicago with great open spaces in the congested districts, where facilities could be provided for wholesome recreation, William B. Hale, president of the board of trustees of Eli Bates House, stated in opening the convention as chairman. Efforts by the Chicago Creation Commission are progressing in this direction. Sooner or later political careers must be made more popular among young people of education and good families, he declared. This will bring about a more effective and beneficent administration than can be obtained by other means, he said.

Harrison Dobbs, director of the Juvenile Detention Home, recommended more playgrounds, settlements and increased measures for better motion pictures.

William E. Dever, Mayor, declared that Chicago is not experiencing any more crime than any other large city of the United States. One condition that could immediately be corrected with great public benefit, Mr. Dever said, is to change the law so that attorneys shall not have the large number of peremptory challenges that they now exercise to disqualify a juror whether he is competent or not. The Mayor described a common practice of dragging on cases for weeks before a jury is obtained, and declared that frequently in such instances, by the time the trial starts it has been turned into a farce, the dignity of the court has gone, and the power of the law has decreased. He said he believed the first 12 men questioned usually were as competent and fair as the group finally obtained after weeks of questioning.

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—Well-conducted newspapers have no leaning for crime news, Charles H. Dennis, editor of the Chicago Daily News, told a conference on crime here. The belief held by some that newspapers reject much interesting matter to fill their columns with crime news has no basis of fact, he declared. Their search for news of every sort is persistent and conducted with all the intelligence at their command.

"Crime news obtrudes itself," asserted Mr. Dennis, "while news of meritorious actions as a rule is surprisingly difficult to capture. The outcry so many good people make against the publication of crime news is in a sense an outcry against human nature. The love of adventure tales is inherent in everyone.

"It is the province of a newspaper to be as interesting as possible within the bounds of good taste and good morals. A newspaper exists only because it is the purveyor of news. If it ceased to publish the news in reasonably complete form it presently ceases.

"If a newspaper forms the habit of suppressing or garbling legitimate news it cannot long survive, because its readers quickly lose confidence."

SHIPPING BOARD PLANS TO RESTORE VESSELS

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—A complete survey, with a view of their ultimate reconditioning and restoration in service with the United States Lines, has been authorized by the Shipping Board for the liners Mount Vernon and Agamemnon.

The two ships, at present laid up at the army base at Norfolk, will be drydocked for survey purposes at Portsmouth, Va., the Mount Vernon taking the first survey and the Agamemnon going into drydock as soon as her sister ship is released.

MISSIONS IN CHINA WORKING AS USUAL

Methodist Foreign Board Says No Defections Apparent

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Missionary work in China will not stop, and there have been no known defections of Christian Chinese to other faiths, according to announcement just made by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with headquarters at 150 Fifth Avenue. Of the 550 missionaries which the Methodist Episcopal Church has in China, 450 are in their usual places of work, the announcement adds.

A statement issued by the board said that colleges and universities were maintaining normal enrollment and that there would be no diminution of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China. Eleven missionaries are returning to the United States on furlough, not as refugees, it added. Twenty-two of them, consisting mostly of mothers with children, have gone to Manila; 45 have left the interior towns of isolated West China for Shanghai on the advice of American consuls and await a favorable opportunity to return to their posts.

"We know of no missionary who has left a station because of opposition to his or her personality," the announcement continues, "or because of opposition to Christianity in general. In certain instances services are being carried on and schools conducted by Chinese men and women who have been trained by missionaries. These difficult times are proving the deep-seated spiritual strength of Chinese Christians."

The board declares that China "has weathered many and worse storms."

That Humor in Advertising Pays Is Proved by Vienna Firm

The Unlikely Giraffe, the Kipling Kangaroo, the Winking Elephant All Point Out Products to Passers-By

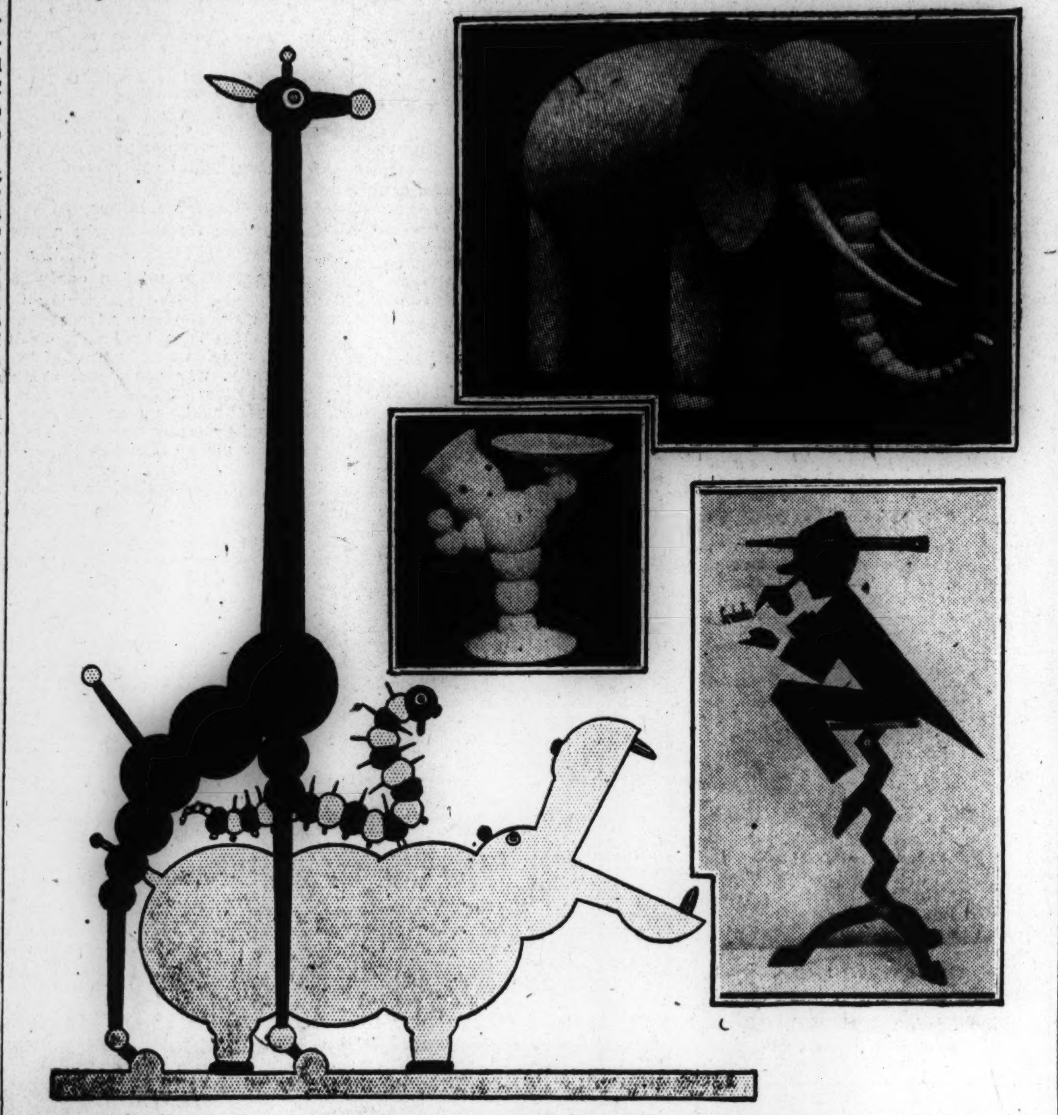
Vienna, Austria
Special Correspondence

AT LEAST one Austrian advertising firm has made an ally of humor and as a result has achieved a conspicuous success.

Striking originality, clean-cut lines, and rich color are the significant factors which contribute to give Betterway an international reputation today. "Humor pays," said a director of this company to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We try also to turn out some object which will instantly attract and hold the attention of the passer-by looking into a shop window. Our articles are intended chiefly for shop windows: our animals are so made as to be able to carry fountain pens or stockings or shoes, and our figures are fashioned so that they can support with a rod hats and other similar objects. We are further able to make an animal, or figure, to help advertise a special article and this is then kept for the firm for which it is made. We sell all over the world, both retail and wholesale."

Red, black, and white are the colors most employed for the "Betterway Grotesques." The lines on the quaint animals are kept so clean and the paint seems to have such a perpetual freshness that the net result is that the passer-by feels he is seeing something out of the ordinary. He stops, the animal catches his eye, but, eventually, the glance passes on to whatever object the figure is holding or supporting. The list of animals in this delightful Betterway zoo includes an extremely unlikely but intriguing giraffe, a hippopotamus with a captivating yawn, an elephant about to wink, a Kipling kangaroo, and many others. Among the figures those of a Spanish man and woman to advertise Spanish goods and a white-spatted gentleman displaying a new German pencil were among the most notable.

The five studios of the Betterway Company in Vienna are busy and orders appear to be coming steadily in from many quarters. Julius Klinger and Frey Willrab are among those artists whose designs have won the most merit. It is certainly to their having recognized the great value of humor in advertising that the chief success of the Betterway Company is due.



Unlikely Giraffe, Yawning Hippo, Elegant Elephant—and Company—Members of the Betterway Zoo, Fashioned by an Austrian Advertising Concern for Use in Shop Windows.

ENGINEERS TO DRAFT UNIFORM ROAD LAWS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An effort to unify traffic regulations in every city in the United States is being undertaken by a special committee of the American Engineering Council, it is announced by Dean Dexter S. Kimball, of Cornell University, president of the council. The committee, headed by W. B. Powell of Buffalo, will recommend national standards that will simplify automobile traffic and improve street and highway conditions.

The committee has prepared comprehensive questionnaires designed to ascertain the present practice in 250 cities as well as what experience has proved to be the most effective traffic methods. These questionnaires will be handled by engineers delegated in each city, and when all are gathered they will be reduced to a workable basis that can be applied to any city.

GRAIN COMPANY FACES INQUIRY

Chicago Board of Trade to Investigate—Two Armour Officials Have Resigned

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—Printed reports of the resignation of two high officials of the Armour Grain Company, and appointment by the Chicago Board of Trade of ac ommittee to investigate alleged irregularities of the concern in connection with the Grain Marketing Company failure, held the attention of the grain trade today.

George E. Marcy, chairman of the board of directors of the Armour concern, and George Thompson, superintendent in charge of elevators, were the two officials, the Tribune said, whose resignations became known after a special meeting of the company's directorate. Mr. Marcy is one of the oldest chiefs in the Armour organization in point of service and one of the most widely known grain men in America.

The Armour Grain Company recently was directed to pay approximately $3,000,000 to the defunct Grain Marketing Company by an arbitrator who heard charges that records had been falsified and grain samples changed at the time of the formation of the $20,000,000 co-operative project, in which the Armour concern held 48 per cent of the stock.

After payment of the debts of the defunct company, the remainder was to be divided among the concerns involved in the project, including Rosenbaum Brothers and the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation. Details of the award of the arbitrator, Edward E. Brown, were made public by officials of the Rosenbaum Company.

The Board of Trade Committee, which is composed of some of the leading figures in the grain trade, will go into all details of the alleged irregularities.

The alleged grain manipulation occurred in 1924. During the last year there has been almost a complete reorganization of the personnel of the Armour Company's officials.

AIR COMMERCE NEEDS DEPICTED

New York-Chicago Passenger Service Is Hinged on Award of Mail Contract

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 9—Passenger airplane service between Chicago and New York, making the journey over night or by day, as now accomplished by the Goverment air mail, was pictured by Col. Paul Henderson, general manager of the National Air Transport, Inc., here, in an address before the Lion's Club. Colonel Henderson formerly was Second Assistant Postmaster General in charge of air mail.

He said that if the Federal Government will give to a private operator the contract to carry mail between New York and Chicago on the transcontinental route, which incidentally he established, the company will be carrying express and passengers between the two cities within six months.

Sources of Revenue

"It is highly important for the future of commercial aviation that the Government line between New York and Chicago be turned over to commercial operators," declared the man who directed the opening of air mail in the United States.

"It is the foundation of the air transport system of the country. The Government has lost a good deal of money on it—something like $10,000,000—largely due to the fact that the Government carried nothing but mail; however, commercial operators can and undoubtedly will carry express or freight and eventually passengers. Their additional sources of revenue, of course, increase the possibilities of financial success.

"There is no lack of capital for the development of commercial aviation. My own company is incorporated at $10,000,000. Only $1,000,000 of this is paid in because that is all we have needed but if we receive a job to do that offers possibility of success we can get the remaining $9,000,000 over the long distance telephone any afternoon.

Needs An Opportunity

"Aviation does not need additional capital and it does not need Government subsidies, but it does need an opportunity to go to work. This opportunity exists in the line between Chicago and New York."

Colonel Henderson announced that more airplanes fly in and out of Chicago daily than any other city excepting Paris. He pointed out that there are at present 10 contract air mail lines in the country and that airplanes fly over these routes more than 9000 miles daily. In addition, he said, the airplanes between New York and San Francisco cover a total of 7000 miles daily, making an aggregate of 16,000 miles, of which might be termed commercial flying.

NEW POWER PROJECT FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C. (Special Correspondence)—What is believed will be one of the largest hydroelectric plants in America, and representing an investment of $20,000,000, is to be constructed on Saluda River, 10 miles west of Columbia, according to an official announcement here. Work is to start soon.

A dam a mile and a half long will be built to impound a lake 30 miles long and 14 miles in its greatest width. The ramifications of the lake will form an irregular shore line, so that the average width will be three miles.

COURTS DEMAND TRUTH IN ADVERTISING

PARIS, March 9 (AP)—"Truth in advertising" is making progress in France, by way of the courts.

"Original wood engravings," announced as illustrations of a recent book, were held by judges to mean exactly that, and not prints from metal plates. The court decided an original wood engraving meant a print made by the wood block, and that the advertising formula was fraudulent. This decision was obtained through a prosecution instituted by the "Artistic Society of Wood Engraving."

TO VISIT MEXICAN SCHOOLS

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—Six commissions, each made up of six professors who are specialists in various aspects of education, are preparing to leave for a tour of the Republic, "on cultural missions," which will take them to most of the 4000 rural schools, it is announced by the Secretariat of Public Education.

Dollar Varies Little in Buying Power

Change of About a Nickel Shown Since 1922—Only 60 P. C. of Value in 1914

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — The purchasing power of the dollar has varied only to the extent of about a nickel during the last five years, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. Its worth today is only 60 cents compared to the 1914 dollar, a survey of the board shows. In many lines wage increases since 1914 have, however, more than offset this lowered purchasing power of the dollar, it is explained.

Average living costs have increased 66 per cent since 1914, the statement declares, although a decrease of 1.8 per cent in average living costs last year from those of the year 1925 was noted.

The report says that the most important factor in determining changes in living costs is expenditure for food, which represents at least 40 per cent of the wage earner's expenses. A decline of nearly 2 per cent in retail food prices from December, 1925, to January of this year explains the downward tendency in living costs.

March's
Philadelphia Scrapple
A Delicious Pork Product, Fried Like Sausage
Six Pounds for a Dollar
Bacon Strips of 4 to 8 pounds at 40c a pound.
PARCEL POST PAID
(Add 3 cents per pound postage above zone 5).
A. H. March Packing Company
BRIDGEPORT, PA.

Remount Your Diamonds in Platinum
J. J. FINDEISON
Manufacturer of Jewelry
722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Established 1895

WATERMAN'S
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Our stock includes many styles and sizes.
Also a large assortment of others from which to select the one best suited to your hand.
C. F. DECKER, Inc.
STATIONERS
24 So. 15th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

10,000 LETTER HEADS $27.50
10,000 Envelopes to Match (6¾), $35.00
Hammermill Bond—20 lbs. White
F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA
WALTER HUNTER COMPANY
JAMES F. MASON
1721 Ranstead Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Correct Corseting
VAN ORDEN CORSET SHOP
127 South Thirteenth Street
Penn. 2472
PHILADELPHIA

New
Spring Presentation
Tailored Hats
Exquisite Workmanship
La Paix
1118 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA PA.

Established 1823 — Charge Accounts Solicited
E. Bradford Clarke Co.
1520 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Sardines
French, 45¢., 65¢. and 85¢.
American, 12¢. and 22¢.
Portuguese, 18¢. and 35¢.
Smoked Snacks, 10¢. $1.00 per doz.
Strictly Family Grocers for Over 100 Years

Cousins Quality Shoes Never Vary from Standard Except to Improve
PHILADELPHIANS know that our prices are always fair—that our stocks always represent the newer modes and that for foot comfort combined with style our famous Modease shoes have few, if any, peers.
J. & T. COUSINS
1226 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

The Party Shop
Gifts That Reflect Thought
113 So. 40th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
GREETING CARDS — FAVORS
Fascinating Florentine Chains. Prices start at $7.00.
Careful attention to mail orders

1122-1124 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA
DEWEES
"Fashion in Good Taste"
The Important Spring Event
ROMNEY
"The Dress Beautiful" "The Coat Beautiful"
Exclusively at DEWEES

YOU will marvel that *de luxe* Ice Cream can be sold for such a reasonable price.
ABBOTTS ALDERNEY DAIRIES, INC.
Philadelphia and Seashore
Abbottmaid the de luxe ICE CREAM

Let Our Driver-Salesman Call
He will give you full information concerning the price or treatment of any article you may wish to give him.
JUST PHONE STEVENSON 5400
ADELPHIA Cleaners and Dyers
Office and Plant 1628 No. 21st St.
PHILADELPHIA
"An individual plant giving individual attention"

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Rugs and Carpets
The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.
Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—
Oriental Rugs
Hardwick & Magee Co.
1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

There is no richer, fresher milk than our "A" Milk

Ask for

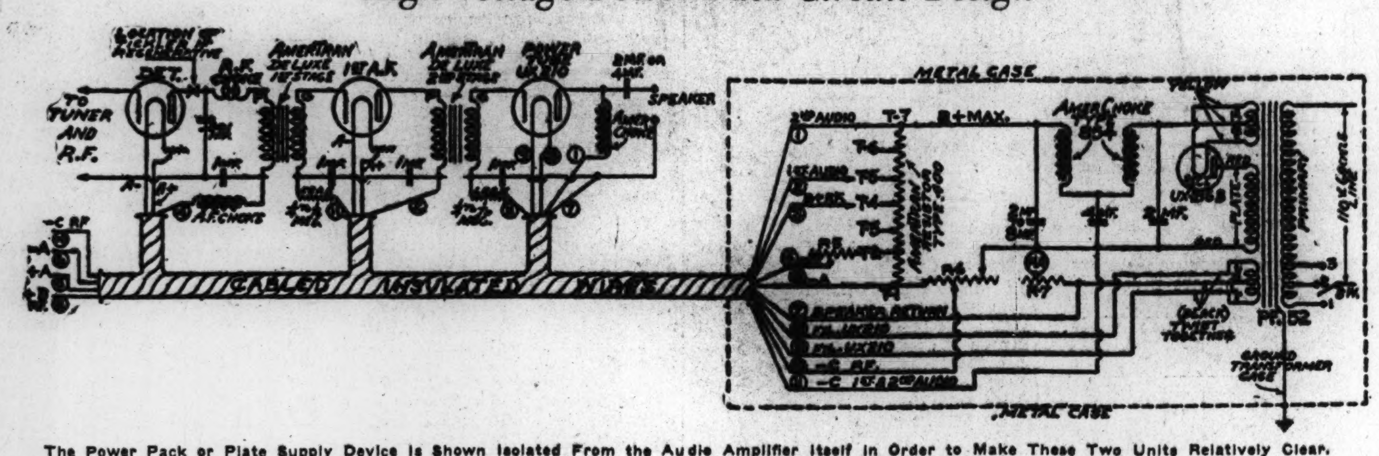
Supplee Ice Cream
"Notice the Flavor"
Special Prices for Social Affairs
SUPPLEE-WILLS-JONES
PHILADELPHIA
CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN
MERCHANTVILLE DARBY OCEAN CITY

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Chestnut : Market — Eighth : : Ninth : : PHILADELPHIA
EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE
These are OPENING DAYS in the GIMBEL SALON of FRENCH MILLINERY—Presenting
Exclusive Millinery Modes
For Madame and Mademoiselle
PARIS HATS—the exclusive "originals" from the ateliers of the great designers, and adroit copies and adaptations created in our own studios. And any French model reproduced in any color or with any slight variation you may indicate. Trotteur and dress modes for brilliant, dashing youth, and distinguished styles for the woman of dignity and charm. In all the Spring's lovely "high colors," and in black, of course. Straws and felts and fabrics.

Prices Begin at
$12.50
Gimbel's Millinery Salons
Market Street Building, Third Floor

RADIO

High Voltage Power Pack Circuit Design



The Power Pack or Plate Supply Device Is Shown Isolated From the Audio Amplifier Itself in Order to Make These Two Units Relatively Clear.

Power Pack Amplifier Uses High Quality Transformers

These Combined With UX210 or CX310 Power Tube Give True Reproduction

By VOLNEY D. HURD

In the previous article we discussed the importance of the use of a true power tube for the best type of audio reproduction. The distinction was made between the semi-power tubes, such as the 112 and 171 types, and the power tube of the 210 variety. We touched but lightly on the amplifier previous to the tube except to state that it should be as fine as possible.

In the power pack under discussion, a true musical instrument when combined with a good set and a good cone loudspeaker, a 210 tube is used with a choke and condenser output and 450 volts on the plate of the tube. Two stages of AmerTran DeLuxe transformer-coupled audio precede this tube. Romeyn B. Scribener of the AmerTran Company discusses this amplifier as follows:

"Enormous strides have been made in the past few years to perfect the mechanics of radio. While some have labored to make possible the clearer amplification of music and voice at the radiocasting end, others have worked with this aim from the receiving and reproducing angle. For, to reproduce the note sounded in the studio, we must depend upon good radiocasting facilities, good receivers, good amplifiers and good reproducers or loudspeakers. At this time, none of these functions are being performed perfectly and this writer doubts if any one will ever attain perfectly straight line amplification.

"The human ear responds to sound frequencies, or beats per second, extending over a range of from about 60 to 10,000 depending on the individual. Some hear higher, some lower, some both higher and lower. I have never known anyone who could hear a pure 40-cycle note, that is, a note of 40 beats per second free of harmonics. While the fundamental note on an 88-note piano is 16 cycles, immediately it is struck, it breaks up into harmonics of 32, 64, 128, 256, etc., which, blended, is what is heard. However, these fundamental notes give body and timbre to music and are as necessary as is a background to a portrait.

Overtones Important

"The overtones are also important, and the reproduced selection will not sound natural if they are slighted. The average person of some musical education is able to discern a variance in volume of 30 per cent or over. That is, a note of 100 cycles 70 per cent as loud as one of, let us say 1000 cycles, will, to most people sound just as loud. Some people are more critical than this, however, and perfection is always the aim.

"So we set out to build our amplifier with this object in mind: to amplify at all audible frequencies with the same intensity, or as near as we can approach to this ideal. There are three methods of amplifying audio, or audible signals: transformer, impedance, and resistance coupling.

"Neither impedance nor resistance coupling is as efficient per tube as transformer coupling, in that two stages of transformer coupling will more than equal the volume amplification to be obtained from three stages of either of the other methods. However both impedance and resistance coupling amplify with a more consistent value of amplification than do most transformers.

"About five years ago, realizing the fact that simply making transformers bigger than they were did not necessarily make them more suitable, a new material was sought and finally found, which, combined with an ingenious coil structure makes possible almost straight line amplification over the entire audible range. The AmerTran DeLuxe, which has been available to the public since October, 1925, costs much more to manufacture than do the old style silicon steel transformers, but the results to be obtained from their use are most gratifying. In fact, more than 5000 people have written in to the manufacturers to thank them for selling such a transformer.

Low Tone Amplification

"The low tones amplified at practically full volume, require more power in their reproduction, just as they do in their formation. It takes more energy to operate the big bass tones of the tuba than the smaller higher notes of the flute, with the same volume. To reproduce these tones from an 18-inch cone speaker, requires the displacement of an equal amount of air. This energy is a function of the grid swing of the last audio tube. Extreme low notes of only moderate volume overload an ordinary tube in this position, so that in using these newest type audio transformers, a power tube must be used in the last audio stage, preferably of the UX210 type, although the UX112, 171 or 120 types may be used with smaller volume.

"This tube requires a grid bias of 30 volts, which calls for a corresponding plate voltage of 400, and a filament voltage of 7½. As these voltages are not economically supplied from batteries, an easy-to-build power supply is shown, so that the plate or "B" current, grid, or "C" bias for the whole set and amplifier, and the filament or "A" current for the last audio, UX210 tube may be supplied from your 110-volt 60-cycle house current."

The above discussion covers the audio amplifier thoroughly. With the stress that has been put on impedance and resistance audio, it may have been thought by a few people that transformers were "out," but that is not the case. There have been so few good ones up to the present season, however, that impedance and resistance amplifiers, more available and cheaper, were freely used.

Mr. Scribener describes the quality producing effects of these two other types. As he says, tube for tube, the transformer type gives the greatest amplification. With the advent of the new high mu 30 tubes, this gain will not be quite so apparent. The amplifier described is about the finest transformer type we have listened to, and will prove a revelation to many readers, particularly combined with the 210 or 310 type of tube.

Constructional details are hardly needed, since the layout of parts may be determined from the photographs published with the previous article, while the circuit diagram included with this story will show the actual electrical connections. A complete list of parts for the combined amplifier and plate supply system follows:

One AmerTran DeLuxe, first stage audio transformer.

One AmerTran DeLuxe, second stage audio transformer.

One Amerchoke type 854 for output.

One 2-mfd or one 4-mfd loudspeaker condenser, Tobe Deutschmann, type 604.

Four-1mfd. bypass condensers (150 to 200 volt operating).

One .001 mfd-RF bypass condenser ahead of the RF choke.

RF choke, about 200 turns of insulated magnet wire (any convenient size wound in four pies on ¾-in diameter, or any standard RF choke.

AF choke (optional) any old audio transformer secondary.

Gridleaks in grid lead—any good make.

Necessary tubes and sockets.

AmerTran Power transformer type PF52.

AmerTran resistor type 400.

Two Amerchokes type 854.

Filter Condensers, two 2-MFD, one 4-MFD, 600 volt operating, Tobe Deutschmann, type 602 (2-MFD), type 604 (4-MFD).

R5, Variable resistor, 0 to 100,000 ohms.

R6, Federal No. 25 potentiometer or De Jur Catalogue No. 114, potentiometer or Centralab 0-2000 heavy duty resistance.

M.A.—D.C. milliammeter, 50 MA scale Weston, Jewel or Roller-Smith.

UX216B rectifying tube and socket.

Baseboard and metal housing for power pack.

For correct plate voltages see instructions packed with AmerTran Resistor type 400.

Safety devices huch as the Precise or Yaxley circuit breaker or automatic control should be connected in series with one side of the 110-volt 60-cycle supply circuit leading to the primary of the type PF52 power transformer. Wire used throughout the set should be well insulated, either rubber or varnished tubing, to prevent short circuits.

Colored lead wires are recommended or leads may be numbered for identification. Ground either —A or —C but not both. Never operate the filter circuit without a load across the output, such as the specified resistor. Otherwise filter condensers may burn out.

We shall be greatly interested to hear from readers who care to build this power amplifier. The AmerTran Company will furnish a full size, simplified diagram to those who will write to that concern for it.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 10

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (349 Meters)
8 p. m.—Courtesy programs. 9—WEAF, "Eskimos"; "Zippers."

WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
8 to 10 p. m.—From WBZ. 10—Frances McFarland's Novelettes. 10:30—Dance program.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Trio. 9 to 11—From WEAF.

WJAR, Providence, R. I. (485 Meters)
8 p. m.—Courtesy orchestra. 9—WEAF, "Eskimos"; "Zippers."

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Owlets." 8:30—Theater program.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—Joint program, WEAF.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (266 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Syracuse University. 9—Musical program. 9:30—Saxophone band. 10—WGY.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
9 p. m.—WEAF, "Eskimos." 10—Musical program. 10:30—News from Times. 11—WEAF, dance program. 11:30—Organ recital.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
8 p. m.—Comfort hour. 8:30—Arcadie Birkenholtz, violinist. 9—"Eskimos." 10—"Zippers." 11—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
8 p. m.—Col. True and his boy, Fab. 8:30—Mixed quartet with studio orchestra. 9—Popular program. 10—Orchestra and Irma De Baun. 10:30—Dance program.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical Treat. 8:30—Vocal and instrumental. 9—Orchestra and soloist. 10—Mixed quertet. 10:30—Martin Trio. 11—Dance program.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
8:30 to 11 p. m.—From WEAF.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (270 Meters)
10 p. m.—Vaudeville frolic. 11—Dance program.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
8 p. m.—Courtesy program. 8:30—Studio program. 9—WEAF, "Eskimos." 10—Studio program. 11—Dance music.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
10 p. m.—Ford and Glenn. 10:30—The Melody Boys. 11—Dance program. 11:30—Vocal. 12:05 a. m.—Night Howls by the Sky Terriers.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
8 to 10 p. m.—From WJZ.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
8:10 p. m.—Popular songs. 8:30—Ernesto Berumen, pianist. 9 to 11—From WEAF. 11—Dance program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Etude Hour. 9:30—Vocal program. 10:05—Dance program.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
8 p. m.—World Wonder Excursions. 8:15—Opera program. 9:45—Novelty program. 10—Movie talk. 10:20—Organ recital. 11:20—Dance program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program. 9—String ensemble. 10—Staff concert. 11—Dance program.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
8 p. m.—United States Navy Band. 9—WEAF, "Eskimos." 10—Dance program.

WFHH, Clearwater, Fla. (355 Meters)
9 p. m.—Euphemia Kavassa and artists. 10—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
8 p. m.—WEAF, "Eskimos"; "Zippers." 10—Traffic talk. 10:30—The Syncopaters.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—WHO Quartet. 8—Courtesy program. 11—Dance program.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
9 p. m.—Courtesy program. 10—Dance program.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)
8 p. m.—Theater program. 9:30—Dance and studio programs.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (226 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Comic opera selections. 10—Izaak Walton hour. 11—Dance program.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Dance orchestra and singers in popular program.

WCFL, Chicago, Ill. (492 Meters)
8 p. m.—Vocal program. 9—Dance program. 10—Superior Players; vocal program.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
7 to 9 p. m.—From WJZ. 9—Classical concert. 10:30—Studio program.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
11:45 p. m.—Dance program.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert program. 9—Microplane Flight.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WEAF.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WEAF. 9—Instrumental. 9:30—Vocal program. 10:30—Organ recital.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—From WEAF. 10:45—Organ recital.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Vocal and instrumental program.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Saxophone Octet. 9:30—Orchestra and soloists. 11—Organ recital.

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters) and CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Concert program. 8:30—Light opera program; popular song period; piano recital; dance program.

WCSH, Portland, Ore. (500 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Radio Farm School. 7:45—State of Maine talk. 10—WEAF, "Zippers."

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRC, Calgary, Alta. (435 Meters)
9:30 p. m.—CNRC Orchestra.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)
10 p. m.—Studio musical program.

KOIN, Portland, Ore. (319 Meters)
8 p. m.—Billy's Hawaiian Trio. 8:30—Studio program. 10—Orchestra.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
8 p. m.—KGO Players. 10 to 12—Dance program.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)
8 p. m.—Courtesy program. 9—Studio program. 10 to 12—Dance program.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
8 p. m.—Courtesy program. 9—Feature programs. 11—Dance program.

KMTR, Hollywood, Calif. (370 Meters)
8 p. m.—Movie Night. 10 to 12—Dance program.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)
8 p. m.—Zoellner Quartet.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (252 Meters)
8 p. m.—Long Beach Municipal Band. 9—Courtesy orchestra. 10—Dance program. 11—Organ recital.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES

William Duncan Kilpatrick, C.S.B., of Detroit, Mich., will lecture at the Lyceum Building, Knoxville, Tenn., March 10, at 8:15 p. m., central standard time, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Knoxville. WNOX will radiocast this lecture on 268 meters wavelength.

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C.S., of Clinton, Ill., will lecture at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach, Calif., March 10, at 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist. KFON will radiocast this lecture on 232 meters wavelength.

COMMITTEES VETO TWO FULLER PLANS

The Legislative Committee on Election Laws has voted to report "no legislation necessary" on Governor Fuller's inaugural message recommendation to the Legislature for the enactment of a corrupt practice act "with teeth in it."

The Legislative Committees on Agriculture and Public Health also reported "no legislation necessary" on so much of Governor Fuller's inaugural message as relates to consideration of measures for further milk regulation.

OLD SOUTH FORUM SUBJECT

"Inter-Racial Relations," is the subject of an address to be given by Eugene K. Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, at the Old South Meeting House Forum next Sunday at 3:15 o'clock. Mr. Jones will answer questions regarding the educational and economic progress of the Negro. George D. Hernandez, Negro tenor, will supply the musical entertainment.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Winthrop B. Haynes, Hyde Park, Mass.
Emily Moulton, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Margaret W. Vant, Barre, Vt.
J. Philip Wernette, Glendale, Calif.
Forest F. Collier, Billerica, Mass.

The following are from Mechanic Arts High School:

William B Henry, Boston, Mass.
Chester H. Manning, Boston, Mass.
Philip A. Hopkins, Boston, Mass.
Edward J. Ryan, Boston, Mass.
Frank J. Foley, Boston, Mass.
Pete J. Johnson, Boston, Mass.
Tom Kennedy, Boston, Mass.
F. Lofgren, Boston, Mass.
Arthur Leary, Boston, Mass.
Joseph Gearin, Boston, Mass.
John Goffrey, Boston, Mass.
Primo Lainzo, Boston, Mass.
James W. Mahony, Boston, Mass.
A. J. Flanagan, Boston, Mass.
James B Hunter, Boston, Mass.
Robert Lynch, Boston, Mass.
Arthur Mason, Boston, Mass.
Harold J. Kestle, Boston, Mass.
S. G. Burton, Boston, Mass.
Herbert C. Martin, Boston, Mass.

Kite Takes Half Million Seeds Aloft to Test Wind's Effects

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—How far does the wind carry the seed of trees? This is a question that often has been asked of and by foresters, but the answer only recently has been given through tests made under the auspices of the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station, on the snow-clad wheat fields of Wasco County, Ore.

The tests were in charge of T. T. Munger, director of the station, with A. E. Pickford of the British Columbia forest service co-operating. Thus the experiments were of an international character, and it is felt that the results will be of value to lumbermen and forest agencies wherever trees grow.

The aim of the tests was to determine the distance tree seeds are carried by winds of different velocities when released at the height of the average forest tree. In order to ascertain this fact, 500,000 Douglas fir, western red cedar, western hemlock, noble fir, western white pine and western yellow pine seeds were used.

Wind Measuring Instruments

In carrying on the work, a five-foot wing box kite was used, and from it was suspended a container for the seeds. Wind measuring instruments on the ground were attached to the kite by heavy cords. The kite, which was of powerful lifting capacity, was sent aloft at the end of 1500 feet of piano wire wound round a reel held by a man.

The seed container was attached to the kite by means of a fish line, and from its cover was also a 225-foot tripping line. When the kite was sent into the air and had reached the desired tree height, the container was allowed to swing aloft with it, the tripping string was pulled, and the seeds released to make their flying journey to the ground.

Great Variation Shown

It was surprising how far some of the seeds were carried. Although the average width of the lane in which the seeds fell was about 35 feet, the greatest distance any seed was carried was 4000 feet. Released at an altitude of 200 feet, in a 23-mile wind, the maximum seed-fall, that is, the largest number of seed, fell within an area approximately 1600 feet out from the point of release, with the extreme distance for any seed about 3500 feet. In a six-mile gale, the maximum seed-fall was 1000 feet from the release point, with the farthest distance carried being 1800 feet.

The wing device on the seeds, rather than the weight, seemed to be the determining factor in the distance the seeds were carried. The heavy western white pine seed made almost an equal flight with the lighter western hemlock. It was noted that there was a great variation in the individual seeds. The seeds are not deposited in one spot, but distributed over a sizeable area. The cedar seeds showed the smallest variation, while the hemlock, the lightest in weight, showed the greatest. In fact, it was the hemlock seed which made the record of 4000 feet when released at an altitude of 200 feet in a 12-mile gale.

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A Tribute to Gaillardia

ONE of the greatest blessings of the middle western part of the United States is the ubiquitous gaillardia. When all else in the garden gives up, this brilliant flower stands stanch and firm, its golden head a spot of cheer and a promise of better things to come. Coming to the middle West from the extreme east of the country, where the gentle rains and the mild temperature make abundant such delicate blooms as the fringed gentian and the maidenhair fern, the coarse-looking hairy foliage of the gaillardia had no attraction for the writer. In the early spring cleaning of the garden she came upon a clump of them that her predecessor had carefully nurtured for years, and ruthlessly pulled them up without stopping to inquire what they might be. Then she set to work with lively optimism planting rows of eastern seeds that knew nothing of western conditions. The gentle spring rains never came and most of the tender seeds failed to germinate. Those that did push their way up with the help of the sprinkling pot went down in hopeless defeat before the first hot wind; while over on the top of a neighbor's terrace a patch of these same coarse-looking leaves which the ruthless easterner had destroyed waxed and grew, resisting drought and sun and everything unfavorable. Then one fine day the tops of the long stems burst into bloom and she wondered how she could ever have called them ugly.

A Valiant Friend

On first sight gaillardia seems bold and a trifle bizarre with its intense red and yellow petals, but it bears intimate acquaintance. The longer one knows it the dearer it grows. One comes to love it as do the bees and the butterflies; the blossoms are an eternal playground for these busy insects. It is hard to tell when it is safest to gather the blooms, for there are always many golden bees in their dusty centers from the time the sun is up until after it has gone down. All day long the yellow-fringed edges are nodding to the flutter of butterflies, sometimes to the little ones that are never still and sometimes to the big lazy ones that alight to close their wings and rest.

Gaillardia is typical of loving service. It never fails insect or man. All the long season through, up until the late fall, it puts forth its blossoms in great profusion, and having once started to grow it will never give up. Year after year it works on, spreading by root and seed until it makes itself a tradition. Indeed, so persistent is it that even though the writer thought she had destroyed that in her own garden, it came up again in another place whence a few seeds had been carried the year before. In the middle of the terrace appeared four little plants and these four did their best to supply brightness for the table during all the summer. At first only six or eight blossoms were ready for gathering at one time, but the garden-tender having once learned the lesson of wasted beauty, carefully watched and guarded these plants from the knives of the grass cutter until they grew to such a size that the harvest of flowers was increased many times.

Having nothing else to work with, she soon learned to know what decorative possibilities there are in this beloved plebeian. First a few cherished blossoms were set in a tall blue vase and it was discovered that even in small quantities their brightness is conspicuous. Next was tried the experiment of setting their sturdy stems in a flower holder in a low green bowl and filling in the spaces at the base with branches of their own leaves. Then they were arranged in a basket with sprigs of new green from the spirea hedge. By September they were making a showy center piece nestling amid feathery ends from the firebush.

Cultivation

One botanical description of gaillardia gives it 20 varieties and calls it a native of western America. It must have been a welcome gift to those dauntless pioneers who fought drought and hot winds to make the land of milk and honey that the present generation enjoys. How typical is the flower of that daring, hardy energy and of the bold, open friendly atmosphere of the West today. Gaillardia tells the tale as truly as the delicate, retiring arbutus of New England that hides under the leaves and must be discovered; or the waxy, aristocratic jasmine family of the South that load the air with their heavy perfume.

If one has only a square yard of space for a garden, plant gaillardia. If one has ground to the extent of many acres, reserve a plot for gaillardia and be assured of sunshine on the darkest day. There are no special directions to follow for its cultivation. The easiest way is to beg in the spring a few plants from a neighbor; she will be glad to give them to you, for in a few weeks they will not be missed. If no neighbor is fortunate in their possession then sow the seeds in the early spring or the late fall, and some of the 20 varieties will be sure to make an appearance. The blossoms will vary from clear yellow to petals that are three-fourths red with yellow edges. The plants are the better for water and regular care but they will grow even if neglected, a rebuke to carelessness and lack of interest.

The place in the garden where it is planted makes no difference to the gaillardia; the writer has seen it standing up under the blazing sun on the south side of a house and she has seen it blossom profusely in a little northeast corner where the sun's rays struck it only obliquely late in the day. Wherever one puts it, gaillardia will repay the gardener a hundredfold, spreading itself in mute gratitude for mere existence.

Drawing by Siblié

The Newest Model of a Cape Coat. This One Was Developed in Softest Beige, and the Double Cape Produced by Folding Over the Material to Show Its Reverse in Plaid of Beige, Brown and Cream. The Color Scheme Was Completed With Hat, Shoes and Pochette of Calf in Cream and Brown.

The Charles Harding Garden at Dedham, Mass. This Garden Lies at the Rear of the House and Is Surrounded by a Modern Colonial Fence, Painted White. Entrance Is Made Through an Archway That Leads to the Rose Garden. A Rose-Covered Pergola Divides This From the Formal Garden, Which Extends to the Banks of the River. At the Further End Is a Summer House, From Which Is Visible a Magnificent View of the River.

Cosmos for Shrubbery

If the gardening budget does not permit purchasing all the shrubbery one desires for the grounds, why not let cosmos serve in place of shrubbery? To fill in for first-year planting until the autumn setting of shrubs, cosmos is ideal. If planted early, and transplanted two or three times to assure a good development of roots, it will grow to amazing size, and bloom luxuriantly.

Choose an early blooming variety, for the extra transplanting delays blossoming time, though it assures wonderful growth of foliage. Make the ground rich with potato fertilizer—this helps the foliage growth. Do the transplanting at dusk, and be sure to have the holes into which the plants are set well puddled with water. If possible, shade the plants with peach baskets or crates the day after moving, at least during the hottest, sunniest hours.

To fill in around a foundation wall, to shield an unsightly fence of low barrier, cosmos is effective. The foliage is so delicate and feathery, and the blossoms themselves are so pretty, both on the plant and in vases indoors, that it is surprising more gardeners do not raise "specimen" plants to fill in space ultimately to be occupied by hardy shrubs.

There are lovely new varieties from which to choose; colorings and form have been developed to astonishing beauty, so that cosmos may well be regarded as an aristocrat among the annuals. The very fact that the season of bloom is later than that of most annuals is in its favor, for it means that when other garden blooms are scarce, the cosmos is in its prime, ready to furnish literally armfuls of bouquets.

Composé Styles

"COMPOSÉ" is the new term for a spring style. It means a number of things, one of them standing for the ensemble suits of the past seasons. It may mean, also, a costume composed of two or more tones of the same color. It is sometimes applied to a costume in which not only the frock, coat, and hat must match, but handbag, shoes, and stockings as well. Summed up, it seems to be a costume in which the composition of color is perfect.

One of the composé costumes which is finding particular favor for semi-dressy wear is the suit made up of a skirt, blouse, and short jacket. The blouse and skirt are sometimes sewn together, thus making a dress and jacket. One of the popular and becoming jackets is that made with a small rolling collar which extends down the front to the bottom of the jacket. The jacket is finished around the bottom with a band that loops across the front and fastens tightly, giving the bloused effect. The entire front of the jacket is open, revealing the blouse beneath.

The blouse is a repetition of the material used to line the jacket.

In addition to her suit, the smartly dressed woman must possess one or more sweaters. The cardigan cut is the most favored. They come in the finest zephyr-like weaves of knitted wools, or may be made of the material from which the frock is fashioned.

Another popular sweater is the Lenglen slip-on, with white or pastel ground and two-toned zig-zag stripes at the bottom.

Laundries Prepare for a Cotton Season

In anticipation of the cotton summer which has burst upon the world of styles the laundries have been working with the mills, testing cotton fabrics and their colors and learning to wash white cotton-and-rayon materials without turning them yellow. Women may anticipate, therefore, a partial release from soapsuds and the ironing board, being free to do up with the other wash the cotton frocks which they will wear. Of course one must choose wisely one's laundry, but having done so, there seems to be every reasonable promise of methods which will preserve fabric and color and which will iron the tucks and pleats, the braids and embroideries in a manner to make every dress look new when it returns from its cleansing pilgrimage.

H. J. K.

Renovating a Leather Bag

MANY methods were suggested by readers for renovating a leather bag that has become soiled with use. It is found that the following method has most to recommend it:

The leather should be cleaned thoroughly by the application of saddle soap. Where saddle soap is not available, a good, non-acid yellow soap will do, but its use must be followed by a little olive or similar oil. The saddle soap should be applied with a moist sponge, and then the surface should be rubbed dry with a clean cloth.

To remove oil and grease spots, a thin coating of a good quick-drying rubber solution (as used for mending punctures in cycle tires) should be placed over the spots, and peeled off just before the solution is dry. Do not use any strong acid preparations on the bag, such as oxalic acid, as this is injurious to the leather.

To clean the fasteners, remove the rust with a little pariffin, and then use whiting where they are of nickel, and metal polish on brass fasteners. A spot of oil dropped into the keyhole helps to preserve the lock, and prevents it from rusting.

If a bag becomes mildewed by being left in a damp place, the mildew should be wiped off with a cloth dipped in warm, soapy water. The bag should then be left in a dry place for a time and cleaned in the manner recommended. On the other hand, leather bags should not be kept in very warm places, or the leather will become excessively dry and harsh.

Carpet Soap

CARPET soap is quite the best and cheapest means of cleaning men's suits. Whether the suit be tweed, serge, or broadcloth, the soap is always satisfactory in its results.

When about to clean men's suits with carpet soap it is necessary for the suit to be well brushed and shaken. Then damp the suit in all soiled parts and rub in a little carpet soap on a wad of cloth as near the same color of the suit as possible. Rub briskly and then wring the cloth in water and remove all soap from the garment. In the case of a tweed suit a brush should be used instead of a wad of cloth. Care must be exercised not to get the garment too wet during the cleaning process, and to dry it quickly either in the open air or by a fire. Then it should be pressed with a hot iron over a damp cloth.

So little carpet soap is required that one cake should successfully clean at least 50 suits.

An "Au Gratin" Dish Hint

Instead of grating cheese and chopping bread separately, run both through the food chopper at once. The bread prevents the cheese from sticking, and thus from being wasted.

Seven Swiss Recipes

Spinach

Few housewives realize that most of the goodness of spinach is lost if it is boiled in much water. After having well washed the spinach, put it into a sieve to drain. Chop an onion and fry it in butter or good fat. Then add the spinach, stir well, and leave for about 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour. If the spinach is young (small leaves) it will not require more than 10 minutes. If much water has formed, leave the saucepan uncovered for a moment on the fire and the moisture will evaporate.

Quince Jelly

Take some nice yellow quinces and rub them well with a cloth. Cut them into quarters without peeling them. (If jam is to be made with the remains, peel the fruit.) Put the cores and pips in a muslin bag. Pour water over the quarters, then let the water drip away. Place the fruit and the bag containing the pips into a preserving pan. Cover with water and stew over a quick fire until the fruit is quite tender. Then pass the juice through a linen cloth. Weigh the juice, and take exactly the same weight of sugar. Put back into the pan and bring to the boil; take off the scum repeatedly for about five minutes and let it simmer on a low fire until the jelly sets.

Swiss Plum Tart

Half a pound of white flour (always sift the flour), 3 ounces of lard (saindoux), ½ glass or 1 deciliter of tepid water, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 2 pounds of ripe fresh plums, 3½ ounces of finely ground almonds, ⅓ cupful of fine sugar, ¼ cupful of cream, 3 eggs. If cream is not available, take 4 eggs.

Take half the flour and rub it lightly with the lard. Take the remainder of the flour and make a damp paste with the water and salt. Mix with the other paste. Roll it out. (If a roller is not available, a large bottle will answer the same purpose.) If the paste is sticky, sprinkle flour over it. Take a large flat baking tin, grease it well, place the paste over it. Mix the ground almonds and sugar and spread them on top of the paste. Wash and dry the plums, cut them in halves and stone them. Place them on the paste. (The writer always uses the large round flat baking tins which are used in Switzerland, and places the fruit in circles, starting from the outer edge.) Beat the eggs well; mix with the cream and sugar, pour over the whole. Bake in a hot oven from about 1 hour to 1¼ hours. Take out of the oven, and while still hot sprinkle fine sugar over it.

This tart is equally good eaten hot or cold.

Cocoanut Cakes

Thirteen ounces (400 grammes) of fine sugar. One pound of ground cocoanut and 4 or 5 whites of eggs. Stir the ground cocoanut and the sugar well for 10 minutes. Beat the white of eggs to a snow and mix with the cocoanut and sugar. Make little molds the size of a tablespoon, place on a well-greased tin and bake for 45 minutes in not too hot an oven.

Almond Cakes

Five ounces (150 grammes) of ground almonds, 6 ounces (200 grammes) of fine sugar, 3 ounces (100 grammes) of white flour carefully sifted. Grate two lemons and chop them very fine. Four or five yolks of eggs.

Stir the yolks and the sugar for a quarter of an hour. Then add the flour, the ground almonds and the grated lemon. Stir well. Make small molds, place on a well-greased tin, and bake in a not too hot oven for about 45 minutes.

Swiss Apple Fritters

Make a fairly thick liquid paste with some flour, a little milk and lemon juice, to which add a little salt and a pinch of bicarbonate of soda. Peel some large apples, cut them in rings about an inch thick (core these), and turn well in the paste. Place in a frying pan plenty of good frying fat or frying oil. (If little fat or oil is used, it is no saving; much less is used if plenty is placed in the pan.) Fry until a nice golden color on both sides. Mix some icing, sugar and some cinnamon-powder on a large plate. Turn the fritters in this while they are still quite hot and serve very hot. (The fat or oil which is left over can be used again, provided it has not been allowed to become too hot, in which case it will turn black and be useless.)

Raw Eggs

Raw eggs are more nutritious than cooked. Take a fresh raw egg, add a tablespoonful of fine sugar and the juice of half a lemon. Beat well, pour into a glass and serve with biscuits.

Narrow Gardens for Children

WHEN the gardening plans are made, it is well to remember that if the space devoted to the children's gardens be narrow, the care will be greatly simplified. Even a small child can kneel beside a narrow garden and weed successfully, while if the work must be done in among the plants, the problem of the child's losing his balance and toppling over on top of the plants is ever present.

When the plans are made, do let them include the apportioning of numerous gladiolus bulbs for planting in the children's garden. These bulbs are not difficult for little hands to manage. They will not be washed out like tender seedlings when deluged with water from an unsteadily held watering pot. They are sure to bloom, granted that the bulbs are of sufficient size, and their period of bloom is satisfyingly long.

Petunias are another nice plant for juvenile gardens, while bachelors' buttons will bloom literally for months if the blossoms are snipped off and not permitted to run to seed. And of course there should be some pansy plants, "pinks," and forget-me-nots. A packet of mignonette seed sprinkled at random over the little garden will assure fragrance for several weeks, if the blossoms are not allowed to go to seed.

Children glory in variety rather than quality, and with encouragement can be taught to arrange extremely pretty bouquets plucked from their own gardens. A little thought on the part of the head-of-the-garden will assure the youngsters the joy of having blossoms of their very own from crocus time to marigold and crysanthemum days.

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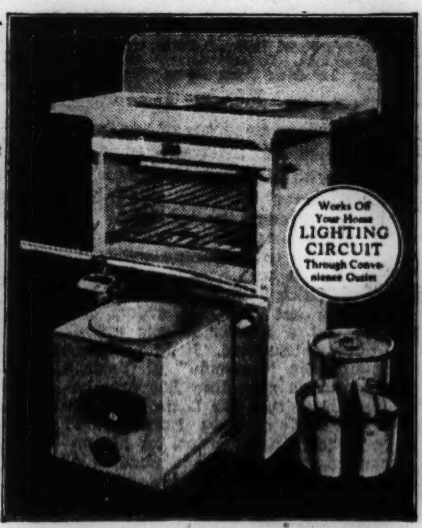

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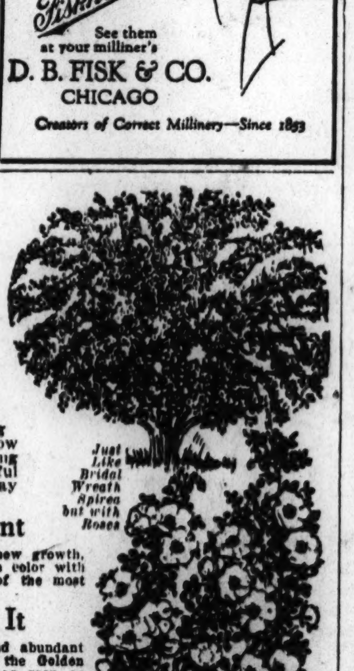

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Morley in Early Days

Early Life and Letters of John Morley, by F. W. Hirst. London: Macmillan. 2 volumes. 28s. net.

IT IS quite a change to read a book which is not only about a Liberal politician of the purest type but written in perfect sympathy with its subject. For Liberalism is not at present a fashionable doctrine in England. The party in Parliament is a remnant divided against itself, and there are many, even among those who were brought up in its traditions, who hold that its work is done, or rather that what remains to do, the preservation of individual liberty against the encroachments of socialism, can best be accomplished by a single party uniting enlightened Conservatism with modern Liberalism. How far that amalgamation is possible remains to be seen, and this is no place for political speculations.

But there is one reflection which inevitably follows a reading of the volumes under consideration. It is true that recent Conservative governments have made advances toward democracy of which 50 years ago no liberal government would have dreamed. But the present Prime Minister has repeatedly confessed that his master in political thought was Benjamin Disraeli, whom Gladstone regarded, and John Morley regarded, and John Morley's present biographer regards as part Macchiavelli and part Merry Andrew. And it is pretty certain that Morley would not long have remained in a Cabinet of which a prominent member could proclaim his unqualified admiration of the doings and dogmas of Signor Mussolini.

Few Faults to Be Found

Mr. Hirst, who was associated with Morley in the preparation of the great biography of Gladstone and wrote the volume on Adam Smith for the "English Men of Letters" when that famous series was under Morley's editorship, has traced his friend's career from its beginnings to the moment when, after less than three years in Parliament, he entered the Cabinet as Chief Secretary for Ireland. He has made a book with which there are few faults to find. Perhaps he could have accomplished his task as effectively in rather less than 600 pages. On the whole, however, there are few pages in these volumes which the reader will be tempted to skip.

For they disclose an admirable and inspiring story, a story of great industry and unswerving intellectual integrity used in the service of fine ideals. Morley never compromised with his faith, though he could change his opinions under conviction. He could sacrifice even friendship to fundamentals, as when he found it necessary, by condemning the Indian Government's policy in Afghanistan, to sever a long intimacy with Lord Lytton. He was always clear-headed in his admirations, as his books on the great French thinkers of the eighteenth century prove. He acknowledged a big debt to Comte, but he had no use for the superstructure of ritual which the founder of Positivism raised on his philosophy, and he poked much fun at the Calendar of Great Men.

A Baseless Legend

If one thing more than another is proved by Mr. Hirst's book it is that the conception of Morley as an inhuman person is a baseless legend. As special testimony to the contrary may be cited the lively characterization of W. T. Stead, who served under him on the Pall Mall Gazette. But his letters alone are all the proof that is necessary, not only those to his sister, in which one might expect to find the austerities of idealism tempered by domestic kindliness, but those to Frederic Harrison. Morley was editor of the Fortnightly Review, and Harrison was one of the most valued of contributors to a periodical which, in the brave 'seventies, could command the pens of such men as Huxley and Arnold, Freeman and Swinburne. But when the contributors' articles did not come up to time or to the editor's exigent standard, the editor made no bones about saying so. Similarly Morley, being himself a writer, was subject to the searching scrutiny of one of the most vigorous intelligences of the time. Both being men of quick temper, there was an occasional conflagration, but it was always extinguished in laughter and the recognition of essential unison.

Of a happy knack of characterization the following may be taken as an example: "To see Meredith in the country is to see Leviathan in his bath."

Mr. Hirst quotes generously from these letters, but we would gladly have had more of them. They are the gems of a book which is at once a vivid portrait of a remarkable man and an important contribution to the history of Liberal thought and endeavor in the nineteenth century.

PEGGY TEMPLE, Twelve-Year-Old Author of "The Admiral and Others" (Dutton), Who Continues the Line of Youthful Commentators on Adult Affairs That Includes Daisy Ashford and Charlotte Brontë.

On Agricola's Trail

Agricola's Road Into Scotland, by Jessie Mothersole. Illustrated by the Author. London: John Lane. 10s. 6d.

GNÆUS JULIUS AGRICOLA, Roman Governor of the Province of Britain—"Imperial Legate with the rank of prætor"—fully deserved the fame which has been his through the centuries. He was of the finest type of Roman administrator, just, vigorous and practical. But it was a stroke of good fortune which gave him a son-in-law who was not only his ardent admirer but a master of the art of literary portraiture. It is probably through the "Agricola" of Tacitus that many a schoolboy has first become aware that the Latin language is the vehicle of great literature and not merely an invention for his annoyance. The trenchant phrases of that book remain in his memory when the rotund sonorities of Cicero have grown dim there.

Miss Jessie Mothersole has felt the fascination of the governor's character. "A man who knew how to conquer the people not only by force of arms but also by the arts of peace," she calls him. She is concerned, however, not with the details of his rule or individuality, but with his great material and lasting achievement, the road which he drove into the heart of wild Scotland. Miss Mothersole's enthusiasm for all that is left of the Roman occupation is well known. She has paced the wall of Hadrian from the Tyne to Solway and visited the forts which lined the Saxon shore. Now, in a book as good as its predecessors, she describes how, with a "pushbike" for vehicle, she followed the footsteps of the legions from York to the Tweed.

She followed the road, Agricola's road, wherever it led her, sometimes along the modern highway and sometimes over open country, through farmyards and private parks. The forts which studded it from Aldborough to Newstead she examined in detail, exploring inch by inch what is still to be traced of their ancient conformations. There can hardly be an inscribed stone or a coin dug up by chance in a neighboring field which she has not seen, whether in the place of it discovery or in the museum which has become its home. But while her information is full and precise, she is no dry-as-dust antiquary. She has for one thing, though sparing of imaginative reconstructions, the vivifying touch. "You pointed out a bit of old wall, or a slope of down," wrote Leslie Stephen of John Richard Green, "and it immediately opened up to him a vista of past ages, illustrating bygone social states and the growth of nations." If, as Stephen maintained, this faculty is amark of genius, a tincture of genius must be allowed to Miss Mothersole.

Nor, though her thought is turned to the Roman past, does she disdain the pleasant incident of the present. Her adventure was an exploring journey of serious historical value, but it was also a holiday. The mood in which she set out on it may be indicated in her own words. "There is surely no merrier sort of mild adventure than to start out on an unknown Roman road, and to let it take one where it will!" So she enlivens her learned narrative with gossip of weather and scenery—and much of the country through which she passed is magnificent—sketches of the folk she met by the way and passages of homely dialogue. The result is very attractive, and the attraction is enhanced by her pictures in color and black and white, just as the utility of the book is increased by many carefully drawn maps and plans.

A Disillusioned Marxist

Utopia in Chains, by Morris Gordin. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.

THE writer of this little volume was a Russian Communist, for some years resident in the United States, who returned to his native country on the wave of ecstatic jubilation that accompanied the outbreak of the revolution of 1917, in order to see with his own eyes the dawn of the Marxist millennium. He remained for three years in Bolshevist Russia, engaged first in the Press Bureau (Anglo-American section) at Moscow, then as public prosecutor in Odessa. then as chief editor of a provincial daily Communist paper, then as chief of the agitation and propaganda department of a provincial district, then as a student in the Moscow State University. So that altogether he was able to study Marxism in operation from many angles and from a more or less interior point of observation. Toward the end of the third year his growing disenchantment reached an acute stage, and after some difficulty he smuggled himself out of Russia, convinced that "no matter what capitalism amounts to, it is superior to Bolshevism."

Like others who have left Russia disenchanted, the author is placed in a somewhat delicate position. To impress the more thoughtful of his readers, he must convey to them the assurance that he writes from bona fide disillusionment and not from mere disgruntlement, possibly over thwarted ambitions; that he condemns Bolshevism, not because it is mismanaged in practice—a defect which may be cured—but because the practice has revealed to him basic flaws in the theory; and in short that his criticism is raised to the highest plane and delivered from wholly disinterested motives. Mr. Gordin, in pre-revolution days, was—as he shows us—a Communist of uncompromising and somewhat reckless loyalty, to whom the impulse to jump up on an elevation and harangue the crowd seemed well-nigh irresistible. One is rather prepared for violent revulsion from so impetuous a nature.

But the author's frank, straightforward account of himself is disarming, and by the time we have read all he has to say we are all sympathy for the visionary whose ardor is so well controlled by honesty of reasoning. Mr. Gordin saw in Russia the disastrous consequences of Marxism. He saw that Marxism must inevitably lead to those consequences. He found that the Communists who did not admit those consequences were practicing a willful self-deception. And his only conclusion was that he could no longer be a Communist.

"My disillusionment was now complete," he confesses. "The Communists were to set an example of self-sacrifice and, by inflaming the masses with a passion for brotherhood and comradeship, carry the human race toward a higher social order. . . . Instead of the beginnings of a higher economic order, I found only shattered remnants of an antiquated economy; instead of a more advanced type of government, medieval tyranny; instead of comradeship, savage ferocity. . . . The Soviet Government, in its very nature, cannot permit the growth of a large merchant class. Every increase of freedom of trade is immediately followed by an intensification of political terrorization. Thus Russia is doomed, economically, to move in a vicious circle." He finds that "all hopes of peaceful internal reform were unfounded and that tyranny must remain the basis of the Soviet régime." And he sadly reflects: "It was indescribably painful to admit to myself that the best years of my youth were sacrificed to a civilization-destroying creed . . . and I asked, 'Class-war-what-for?'"

The story of Mr. Gordin's various experiences in Russia, though containing nothing that is strikingly new, is interesting because the author himself is interesting. Anyone can hope that such fervor and romanticism and such honesty of purpose as Mr. Gordin has shown in the cause of Communism in the past may in future be placed at the service of a broader gospel of good will among men.

It is regrettable that the publishers should have allowed so eminently decent a volume to appear in a "jacket" that, for want of taste, has surely never been equaled.

Poe and His Brother

Poe's Brother. The Poems of William Henry Leonard Poe, Elder Brother of Edgar Allan Poe, Together With a Short Account of His Tragic Life, an Early Romance of Edgar Allan Poe, and Some Hitherto Unknown Incidents in the Lives of the Two Poe Brothers. Illustrated With a Preface, Introduction, Comment and Facsimiles of New Poe Documents. By Hervey Allen and Thomas Ollive Mabbott. New York: George H. Doran Company.

TO COPY this title-page in all its archaistic comprehensiveness is almost equivalent to reviewing the book; it relieves the reviewer, at any rate, of the responsibility of telling what the book is about. The slim volume is handsomely "got up" and issued in an edition limited to 1000 numbered copies. The documents mentioned in the title are not manuscripts but clippings from old newspapers, well reproduced. There is a portrait of Edgar Poe (no portrait of his brother, it would seem, has survived), views of two old buildings in Baltimore, and a frontispice showing the famous Washington Monument of that city in the days when the monument, which now stands quite far down town, was in the country amid trees on the top of a slope which today leads down to Center Street.

A Wide Reputation

One of the authors, Mr. Allen, has obtained a wide reputation through his admirable recent "full-length" biography of Edgar Poe. The other, Dr. Mabbott, is perhaps less well known to the general public but in scholarly circles he has won an enviable place as an expert investigator in the field of American literature. It was, indeed, while examining the files of the old Baltimore North American in search of material for the volume on the Maryland poet Pinkney that Dr. Mabbott observed some verses taken from Edgar Poe's "Tamerlane" reprinted over the initials W. H. P. This clue led him to the discovery of various original poems by William Henry Poe in the same periodical, and later, while examining the files of the Saturday Evening Post, still on his Pinkney-quest, he found there two more poems by Henry Poe. It is possible that other poems from the same hand have perished with various literary weeklies which are known to have been published in Baltimore in the eighteen-twenties and early 'thirties but of which no complete files survive. Mr. Allen's share in the joint undertaking has been to assemble the biographical material, and the writing of the book has been done in collaboration.

Brothers in Close Touch

It now appears that the two Poe brothers were in closer touch and sympathy than has been hitherto believed. The elder brother had certainly at least a strain of the poetic talent of Edgar, who at the same age had accomplished little of greater merit than the pieces produced by W. H. Poe. There is nothing to indicate, however, that the latter, had his career not been cut short, would have won for himself any such place in our literary history as that won by Edgar. His few poems are of very little merit, judged æsthetically, though their interest is considerable viewed biographically.

Perhaps two short prose narratives, in which Henry Poe makes use of material drawn from the romantic adventures of his brother, are the most interesting of Dr. Mabbott's discoveries. It will be remembered that Edgar borrowed reciprocally when, as seems probable, he introduced into his own more or less "faked" biography episodes, such as a journey to Europe, which had really taken place in Henry's life. It is on record that Henry was at one time in the navy, but the editors have searched the naval lists without discovering his name, and it seems more probable that he was in the merchant service. The short, sad story of his life introduces some pleasant and amusing glimpses of the coterie of Baltimore amateurs of letters whose lives crossed at times the career of Edgar Poe. And we obtain also glimpses of that "Middle American" scene which Mr. Allen has reproduced in greater detail in his "Israfel."

It cannot be said that any of the pieces now recovered from oblivion is of any originality or great merit. Yet the task which Mr. Allen and Dr. Mabbott have accomplished was worth doing. It adds a tiny section to the chapter on romantic poetry in the history of American literature, and it adds material of considerable importance to our knowledge of the life of Edgar Allan Poe. S. C. C.

Steps to Peace

Issues of European Statesmanship, by B. G. de Montgomery. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.50.

MR. DE MONTGOMERY has drawn up a competent survey of the main political issues in Europe today, none the less interesting for its essentially British point of view. His main topics include the Geneva "Protocol," the Locarno treaties, the crisis over Germany's admission to the League, Germany's sudden change of foreign policy under Stresemann, Britain's Labor difficulties and Russia's ambitions, which last are alleged to involve a literal adherence to a policy of European domination set forth in the "Testament of Peter the Great," a supposedly spurious document.

One cannot be expected to agree on all points with so distinctively national a writer, though there are some telling sections in which the author rises above all state frontiers to contemplate humanity in the broadest sense. His favorite method is to examine the issues in the light of expediency, applying the maxim that no measure should be enacted that cannot be enforced by the Government, or that, when enforced, would tend to disturb the "social equilibrium." If an issue raises the question of enforcement—as with the "Protocol," prohibition or the encroachment upon the sovereignty of the states by the League of Nations—he stoutly opposes it. If it promises to shake the "social equilibrium"—as with such Socialistic proposals as state control over industries—it is summarily condemned.

No Outlet for Progress

Not all nations would be happy with these maxims so firmly in control, for while both of them are based upon dictates of legislative caution, they leave no visible outlet for progress. And after all, as we have seen in pre-Fascist Italy, a government can as well upset the "social equilibrium" by inaction as by too great eagerness for progress. As applied to Britain the maxims may be serviceable enough. The British preference for following unstated ideals rather than stated ones is proverbial, and a British policy that starts out with all the earmarks of pure expediency may in the end acquire a presentable leavening of loftier elements.

Mr. de Montgomery devotes considerable space to developing his political theories, though at times he appears somewhat reluctant to prescribe them for actual observance by the states to whom they would naturally apply. Take for example the question of the League's intrusion upon the sovereignty of the member-states, a prospect that he opposes with considerable vigor, consigning the League to such innocuous functions as arbitration and international agreements on Labor and Transport. On the theoretical side he declares that "the right policy of a government consists in promoting the welfare of all parties concerned . . . subordinating if necessary . . . the interests of the nation to the welfare of humanity." Clearly, after such solicitude for unimpaired national sovereignty it should have been explained in what respects a nation might subordinate its interests to the welfare of humanity.

Sweden's Sacrifice

His most distinguished example of a nation's sacrifice in the cause of peace is that of Sweden. "When in 1905 Sweden gave Norway freedom without a shot being fired, she set a fine example of international conduct. When in 1921, in the interest of peace, she submitted to the decision of the League of Nations, handing over the Aaland Islands, with their purely Swedish population, to Finland, she set another precedent of international discipline. When, finally, at the March Assembly of the League she took a firm stand against the powers of intrigue and offered to make room for Poland on the Council of the League rather than that Germany should not be admitted to the League, and the Locarno pacts fall to the ground, she placed for the third time her own important interests after those of peace and humanity as a whole."

It is difficult to see how any state, possessed of Mr. de Montgomery's zeal for retaining all its sovereign rights intact, could ever be induced to follow Sweden's self-denying example.

Nevertheless there is no ambiguity about the author's ultimate ideals. He looks for such an enhancement of the League's powers, eventually, as to make appeal to arms impossible. And if he appears to urge every precaution against the League's acquiring any such powers at present, his motive is evidently to safeguard the "social equilibrium" against the effect of too rapid change.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Passing the Love of Women, by Joseph White. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.

The Ardent Flame, by Frances Winwar. New York: The Century Company. $2.

Black Butterflies, by Elizabeth Jordan. New York: The Century Company. $2.

Decadence, by Maxim Gorky. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $2.50.

Sons of the Eagle, by George Creel. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $3.50.

Introduction to Production Economics, by John D. Black. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $4.50.

Anthony Comstock, by Heywood Broun and Margaret Leech. New York: Albert & Charles Boni. $3.

China and the Powers, by Henry Kittredge Norton. New York: The John Day Company. $4.

Tribes and Temples, 2 vols. New Orleans: The Tulane University of Louisiana.

A Blade for Sale, by David Lindsay. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $2.

The Rebellious Puritan, by Lloyd Morris. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $4.

Lessons from the Out-of-Doors, by Ida M. Folsom. Boston: The Stratford Co. $2.

I the Jew, by Maurice Samuel. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.50.

Adam in Moonshine, by J. B. Priestley. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.50.

Gray Dawn, by Albert Payson Terhune. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

A Source Textbook in American History, by Percy E. Davidson and Elizabeth Chapman Davidson. San Francisco: Doub & Co. $1.50.

Unquenchable Fire, by Joan Sutherland. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

My Journey to Lhasa, by Alexandra David-Neel. New York: Harper & Bros. $4.

Pero Tafur, Travels and Adventures, 1435-1439, translated and edited by Malcolm Letts. New York: Harper & Bros. $5.

Flower Phantoms, by Ronald Fraser. New York: Boni & Liveright. $2.

The New Poor, by Clarissa Fairchild Cushman. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

The Empress Might-Have-Been, by Octave Aubry. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.50.

Jen Culliton, by Nelia Gardner White. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

Bill Myron, by Dean Fales. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

The South Africans, by Sarah Gertrude Millin. New York: Boni & Liveright. $3.50.

The Gentleman from the 22nd. An Autobiography by Benjamin Antin. New York: Boni & Liveright. $2.50.

China Yesterday and Today, by Edward Thomas Williams. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $4.50.

The Ten Dreams of Zach Peters, by Hermann Hagedorn. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $1.10.

Industrial and Commercial South America, by Annie S. Peck. New York: Thomas Crowell Company. $3.

Michael Collins and the Making of New Ireland, by Piaras Béaslai. 2 vols. New York: Harper & Bros. $10.

Queen Elizabeth, by Sidney Dark. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

Ways of Living, edited by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

The Fine Art of Living Together, by A. W. Beaven. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

The Admiral and Others, by Peggy Temple. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Billy Padley's Wife, by Norman Venner. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

The Crescent Moon, by F. Brett Young. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

The Men of Kildonan, by J. H. McCulloch. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

Pearl Hunger, by Gordon Young. George H. Doran Company. $2.

Ironical Tales, by Laurence Housman. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.50.

Pheasant Jungles, by William Beebe. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

American Institutions and Their Preservation, by William W. Cook. New York: Privately printed.

Divots, by P. G. Wodehouse. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.50.

The Road to the Temple, by Susan Glaspell. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $3.

The Cradle Book of Verse, by Louise Hoyde. New York: George H. Doran Company. $3.

German After-War Problems, by Kuno Francke. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $1.50.

The Outline of Sanity, by G. K. Chesterton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

The Ant People, by Hans Heinz Ewers. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc. $3.

Voices of the Granite Hills, by Clark B. Cochrane. Boston: The Cornhill Publishing Company. $2.

Gray Songs, by Mercy Baldwin. New York: Harold Vinal. $1.50.

Split Seconds, by Jackson Scholz. New York: William Morrow & Co. $2.

Tawney, A Dog of the Old West, by Thomas C. Hinkle. New York: William Morrow & Co. $1.75.

The Great Good Man, by William E. Barton. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

The King's Henchman, by Edna St. Vincent Millay. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Cliff Dwellings and Other Poems, by Glenn Ward Dresbach. New York: Harold Vinal. $2.

The Cultivation of Shrubs, by Katharine M. P. Cloud. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc. $2.50.

Behind the Scenes With a Newspaper Man, by E. J. Stackpole. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5.

The Netherlands Displayed, by Marjorie Bowen. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $5.

Spain the Elusive

Spain, by George Wharton Edwards. Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. $7.50.

SPAIN, the elusive! What country can have so many books written about its charms? A strange, romantic land, with a rich heritage from the past, with a passivity and indifference toward the present. The name of the country soon conjures up many pictures in the imagination, many associations that are real or legendary; the music of Spain, the dances, the food and superstitions, the landscape and architecture, the imprint of Christian and Moor, the pictures and palaces. A country indeed for the venturesome; it offers many a surprise, many a moment of revulsion, many a "laugh."

Mr. Edwards has written already about London and Paris, about Holland and Flanders. Now he ventures on Spanish soil. This book is a record of experiences and impressions that he encountered and felt during his journeyings in the country. Familiar with the language, he was capable of gleaning many things that must remain unknown to the average traveler. In the course of his peregrinations he wandered to the large towns and many of the small ones. He saw the fine cathedrals and palaces, the public buildings and monasteries that bear the stamp of centuries of history of the country. He made sketches of façades and towers, of gardens and streets that will recall the beauties of that country to one that has traveled there, and spur one that has hopes of getting there.

The author has not given a detailed discussion of paintings and other achievements in art, but has rather kept his book general, weaving in and out stories, anecdotes, events. He recites amusing events of travel, the discomforts and strange experiences. He tells of conversations with the natives, of their attitude and reception of an American. He sets the atmosphere of that strange country that is so paradoxical, at once warm and forbidding, smiling and austere, graceful and clumsy.

"Spain is different from all the other countries—Different—that is its charm." . . . "In Spain, men thrive on sympathetic idleness. . . . No Spaniard will do today what he can put off until tomorrow." Not exactly a program of efficiency, but one that has its amusements.

An entertaining volume that presents a variety of events and scenes. It is not written in the rhapsodic fashion that has been displayed by recent Hispanophiles. The author enjoys each episode for what it is worth and lets the reader rhapsodize for himself.

The Crown Prince of '71

The War Diary of the Emperor Frederick III. 1870-1871. London: Stanley Paul. 16s. net. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $5.

THESE war diaries of the Crown Prince Frederick (as he then was) are, on the whole, singularly free from the fashionable note of pietistic militarism. It is interesting, for example, to compare Bismarck's reflections on his meeting with Napoleon III in the wayside cottage after the downfall of Sedan with the Prince's version of his own interview on the same day. The Iron Chancellor tells his wife that their conversation was meager, "as I did not wish to discuss things which must have a painful effect on this man, cast down as he was by God's almighty hand." Prince Frederick notes less righteously but with more modesty and humanity in the hour of purely military success, "I cannot deny that at this moment I pitied the Emperor," and turned the conversation to inquiries after the Empress Eugénie and the little Prince Imperial, of whom Napoleon explained that he had been unable to hear any news for a week. "On his asking how my wife and children were I could only give him precisely the same answer."

It must be confessed, however, that this diary does not abound in graphic touches, even in the account of the long discussion at Versailles between the King William, the Prince and Bismarck on the eve of the King's assumption of the title German Emperor. The King's indignation at some of the points raised is indicated, but we are left rather to guess at its details and intensity by the Prince's admission of his own suffering after these scenes. The Iron Chancellor was probably less sensitive, but those who care to refer to the letter to his wife dated Jan. 21, 1871, will find a curious comment on these interviews which ends with the assurance, "I had often a violent desire to turn into a bomb and explode, so that the whole building might be blown to pieces."

This long diary is an honest and careful record of events but it has much of the cautious quality of state papers. Bismarck's letters are a more generally vivid commentary.

Beethoven Via Contemporaries

Beethoven: Impressions of Contemporaries, edited by O. G. Sonneck. New York: G. Schirmer, Inc. $3.

"THE best way to celebrate a Beethoven anniversary is to listen to his music and not talk about the man," said a Boston music critic recently. Beyond a doubt, listening to Beethoven's music is the first and most important step in acquiring an understanding of the great composer, but does not such a bit of description as Ignaz von Seyfried has left us of Beethoven's love of nature add to our estimate of the man? Said Seyfried: "Every year Beethoven spent the summer months in the country, where under skies of azure blue, he liked best to compose, and composed most successfully. . . . No sooner did he . . . find himself among blossoming fields . . . than his genius awoke."

Czerny, Beethoven's pupil, has left an amusing account of his first visit to his teacher, giving a different aspect: "We climbed endless flights to the fifth and sixth story, where a rather untidy looking servant announced us to Beethoven and then admitted us. The room presented a most disorderly appearance; papers and articles of clothing were scattered about everywhere, some trunks, bare walls, hardly a chair, save the wobbly one at the Walter pianoforte, and in this room was gathered a company of from six to eight persons." What a comparison with the elaborate studio maintained by present-day music teachers!

One more bit of description, this again by Seyfried, clamors for quotation. It illumines Beethoven's code. "Justice, personal decency, the moral code, a devout mind and religious purity meant more to him than all else; these virtues were enthroned in him and he demanded that others cultivate them. 'A man is as good as his word' was his motto. . . . He took pleasure in helping others out of pure love for his neighbor." With what finer sentiment could this greatest of musicians have filled his life and his music?

Mr. Sonneck has put together the records of 39 contemporaries in this volume of comfortable size, attractive appearance and clear, legible type. Sixteen illustrations give the reader a graphic and many-sided visual understanding of the composer. Since this little book is said to be the only one in English devoted entirely to the impressions of men and women who actually knew Beethoven, it fills a comfortable niche.

The letters and oral descriptions Mr. Sonneck has chosen have all appeared in German, and many of them have been scattered through other books in English. They are, in large part familiar to readers of literature about music, yet they are none the less welcome in collected form. Chronologically arranged, they cover the years from earliest childhood onward. Gottfried Fischer's well-known reminiscences of Ludwig the boy begin the book. In the complete list of names, many will be recognizable. Mozart, Czerny, Countess Giucciardi and Countess Brunswick, Bettina von Arnim, Goethe, Moscheles, Rossini, Weber, Liszt, Sir George Smart and others have a place.

Like many unpretentious undertakings, these reminiscences possess a definite charm and a pleasant flavor. Without being erudite, they impart information. Without attempting to impress themselves, they are easily remembered.

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THE HOME FORUM

The "Brave New World" of Shakespeare

A LONDON paper, describing a recent meeting of a distinguished literary society, quoted the principal speaker on that occasion as saying that a certain line from "The Tempest" "had always seemed to him to provide the best quotation in the world for an Englishman who had to propose the health of a distinguished citizen of the United States. Immediately following Ferdinand's comments, Miranda, living in her enchanted isle, and setting eyes for the first time upon those mysterious strangers from overseas, was moved to exclaim:

"'O brave new world, to have such
people in it!'

a passage which the American population of London a few years ago very condescendingly received as written by Shakespeare with obvious reference to the inhabitants of the New World." No one could take exception to such a good-natured badinage and we cannot object if our English friends rally us Americans upon so apparently fanciful grounds for national self-adulation.

Of course, all students of Shakespeare know that a bare suggestion for the action of this play was the account of a wreck upon the Bermudas of a ship bound for Virginia in 1609, but it was a very bare and general suggestion indeed. The only other accepted source of any part of the play is Montaigne's description of an ideal commonwealth as reflected in Gonzalo's outline of his "Utopia,"—

I' the commonwealth I would by contrairies
Execute all things; for no kind of traffic
Would I admit; no name of magistrate;
Letters should not be known; riches, poverty,
And use of service, none; contract, succession,
Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none;
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil;
No occupation; all men idle, all;
And women too, but innocent and pure;
No sovereignty; . . .
All things in common nature should produce
Without sweat or endeavour: treason, felony, . . .
or need of any engine,
Would I not have; but nature should bring forth,
Of its own kind, all foison, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people.

Ostensibly Prospero's enchanted isle cannot be conceived as even the remotest allusion to the new world across the Atlantic. The characters are Italian: the kings and dukes and their retainers are from Naples and Milan; the island itself presumably is in the Mediterranean. Prospero is a beneficent magician; his devoted Ariel works continually marvels at his bidding. Caliban is a strange sub-human monster out of some romance: in his bewildered exclamations is summed up the whole supernatural atmosphere of his environment:

The isle is full of noises,
Sounds and sweet airs, that give delight and hurt not.
Sometimes a thousand twangling instruments
Will hum about mine ears, and sometime voices
That, if I then had wak'd after long sleep,
Will make me sleep again; and then, in dreaming,
The clouds methought would open and show riches
Ready to drop upon me, that, when I wak'd,
I cried to dream again.

The whole atmosphere is that of fantasy. With the good old counselor Gonzalo we agree that all "wonder and amazement inhabits here."

Yet throughout the play the various characters describe their surroundings with remarkably complete detail, and they express a very definite attitude toward the world into which strange accidents have brought them. The shipwrecked voyagers find themselves upon an island heavily wooded with oak, pine and cedars, and bountifully supplied with springs and brooks of fresh water. One of them explaims, "How lush and lusty the grass looks, how green!" Caliban begs the sailors:

I 'prithee, let me bring thee where Crabs grow; and I with my long nayles will digge thee pig-nuts; show thee a Jayes nest, and instruct thee how to snare the nimble Marmazet: I'le bring thee to clustering Philbirts, and sometimes I'le get thee young Scamels from the Rocke.

Often he repeats the same offers, mentioning "herbs and roots, groundnuts, and mussel shells." A virgin land so remote from civilized Europe suggests the opportunities for erecting a new and ideal society, and Gonzalo explains, as quoted above, what he would like to make of such an opportunity. So, too, the charming young prince Ferdinand would "find this place a Paradise." This whole picture of smiling plenty finds its climax in the mask in the fourth act, in which Iris bids Ceres, the gracious deity of fair harvests:

Ceres, most bounteous lady, thy rich leas
Of wheat, rye, barley, vetches, oats and pease;
Thy turfy mountains, where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with stover, them to keep;
Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims, . . .
the queen o' the sky,
Whose watery arch and messenger am I,
Bids thee leave these, and with her sovereign grace,
Here on this grass-plot, in this very place.

Now the extraordinary fact about all the specific details of the island of "The Tempest" is that the very words used in all the descriptions are found in some six or eight accounts written during the first decade of the sixteenth century by the voyagers who visited American shores. All of the fauna and flora cited above are to be found in the chronicles of that epoch-making expedition of Bartholomew Gosnold who built the first English house on the shores of New England. May the similarity between these descriptions and Shakespeare's be the result of coincidence? The laws of literary evidence hardly allow the presumption. And one further important fact establishes the dramatist's indebtedness almost beyond all doubt: Gosnold's ship, happily named the "Concord," was sent across the sea by the Earl of Southampton, Shakespeare's lifelong patron and friend. On the return of the expedition the crew would naturally repair to the earl's house to report their dramatic adventures, and all the news of the New World marvels would almost inevitably come to Shakespeare's ears. He would naturally take special interest in his patron's expedition and be sure to read the various published accounts of it. Would not his imagination have been fired by circumstantial details of the "brave new world"? And would he not have treasured definite descriptions to incorporate into his drama of an ideal island wilderness?

The plot of the play of course we cannot claim as American, but the setting is, if this summary outline of the evidence carry any weight at all, as I believe it must. The prevailing view makes "The Tempest" Shakespeare's final achievement and holds that Prospero's speech as he breaks his magic wand symbolizes the great dramatist's farewell to the stage. This must remain mere conjecture, but Americans may be pardoned for a certain sense of gratification when they believe that Shakespeare's career could not have been complete until he had framed for all time his vision of a "brave new world."

P. K.

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Irish Coast Scene

An emerald hill—and darker trees that lift
High heads above a peasant's white-washed hut
With straw-thatched roof and tiny square-paned windows.
Blue peat smoke curls in spiral wreaths from low
Square chimney-tops. Below the blackthorn hedge
That girdles hut and garden plot, a flock
Of white gulls nestles in a golden field
Of banweed. . . .
The ruined castle clinging to the crags
Is etched in jagged outline on the sky
Above a cold gray sea; and over all
Arise the clear blue peaks of Donegal.

—LENA WHITTAKER BLAKENEY, in "Ports of Call."

Moving Day

As the bird builds her nest,
So has she builded her best—
Poor little tenement mother protecting her brood—
She has given the best she could.

Titter and turn if you must when the cart goes by—
Crippled chairs have a ludicrous look to the eye;
Broken cribs and bureaus battered in;
Pillows worn, and mattresses too thin;
Ragged quilts, insulting to the sight;
Nothing new or fresh, and nothing right—
And yet, from feeble wisps of straw and wood
She has builded the best she could! . . .

As the bird weaves her nest,
Dear little tenement mother whose life is a song,
You are helping the world along! . . .
You are worthy a golden name.
Oh, if the safe and sheltered only understood—
You have builded the best you could!

—ANGELA MORGAN, in "Silver Clothes."

Modern Children

Said the Nipper, "Do you believe she just fell asleep or that it was the fairies?" I had finished reading "Amelia and the Dwarfs" to Rose and the Nipper, respectively ten and eight, and now I was heading them upstairs because it was past eight o'clock. "Oh, as for me," I replied deprecatingly, "I am sure it was fairies." "Yes," mused Rose, "I think it was fairies too." "But I always thought—that poor old man—" she went on conversationally, "he wanted so to dance; couldn't Amelia have danced with him before she went home, even if she had found the four-leaf clover?" She referred, of course, to the particular dwarf or fairy who helped Amelia mend the broken things.

Children are always unexpected. They say that today children are far more sophisticated than before, and can't abide fairies. Knowing these two quite modern children, I have never found that the matter bothered them at all. By saying that you really didn't believe in fairies you would not shatter any childish illusions of theirs, but, on the other hand, they prefer to believe that elves are entirely possible. So many things in our modern day are entirely possible, nay actual, that those of an older generation, for instance, would have gawked at in disbelief! Being more or less city children, they are entirely familiar with the idea of "L"s and Subways, having ridden on both—with the flight of elevators up and down in twenty and thirty-story buildings,—with airplanes in the sky and submarines in the sea,—with the voice of the radio which recently rang and re-echoed through a hotel lobby they happened to be in, giving a vociferous account of the World Series. . . . It was no more to them than the singsong of an old-time train announcer.

They are familiar, on the other hand, with grown-up rationalistic arguments of the day. These do not much affect them. Rose takes literature very seriously. It needs broad farce to excite her laughter. Humorous subtlety for the most part goes past both girls. . . . Bateman's subtleties get by them, but the fantastic grotesqueness of the development of his pictures in series holds them enthralled. The vacuum cleaner that began by sucking in bric-a-brac about the house, and, removed to the street, finally ended by devouring an entire bus and a charging cordon of policemen simply fascinates them. In this they are perhaps true children of the mechanical ingenuity of the Age. Nothing should be impossible to a modern vacuum cleaner! . . . Rose often propounds interesting mechanical matters. "Dad, suppose there was a pulley fastened to one house and a pulley fastened to another house and there was a wire—." That sort of thing. Her conceptions are often shaky as to detail but always large and Wellsian in scheme. She also believes in collectivism and the abolishing of wealth, as I discovered the other day. "Why do they have money? I should think if every one just did a thing and then went and took what some one else did when they needed it, it would be a good thing."

We were passing a blacksmith shop in a certain Connecticut village. "Suppose that blacksmith just went out whenever a horse came by that needed blacksmithing and did it and didn't charge anything for it, and then he went to the bakery if he was hungry and got a loaf of bread and didn't pay anything for it—and I don't see why if each one did one thing,—and then I could walk into a store and get anything I wanted to eat, and go into that house maybe and eat it in that dining room, and then walk out—"

"Page Sidney Webb!" I said to myself. But to Rose I began to make a lame explanation about the necessity for a medium of exchange and the growth of modern commerce out of primitive barter, and so on. . . .

Till very recently the Nipper preferred in literature the most simple and optimistic of little child stories. She liked pretty little stories and pretty little verses. . . . Certain imaginative ideas appeal to her. Peter Pan did. She grew silently sentimental over Peter and Wendy and Michael and so on. After witnessing several performances of it "She wants to be an actress!" Rose confided to me, not without a touch of mild scorn.

Yet Rose herself is naturally quite as histrionic. . . . The girls' slightly older brother, on the other hand, has been strongly drawn to the balladry of his own land. Upstairs last year he could often be heard chanting "Get Along Little Doggies" or "I'm a Poor Cowboy and I Know I've Done Wrong" at the top of his voice. Being ten, "'Songs of the Sea,'" he wrote home after a transcontinental trip, "and 'Songs of the Cowboys' have been an everlasting joy to me on the train. I don't know what I should have done without them."—WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT, in "Wild Goslings."

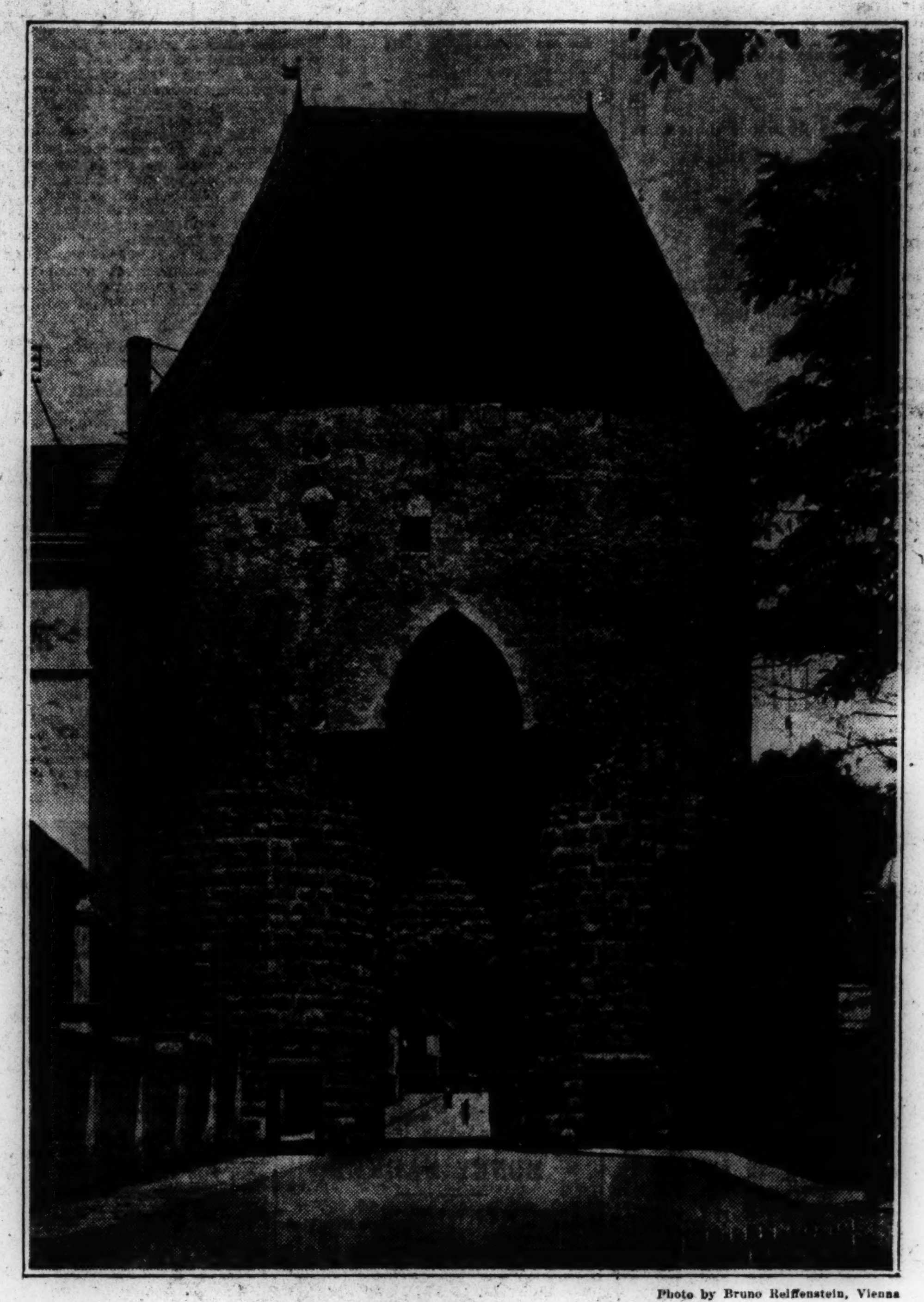

Photo by Bruno Reiffenstein, Vienna

The Vienna Gate in Hainburg-on-the-Danube

ABOUT one hour east of Vienna is the village of Hainburg-on-the-Danube. It possesses a main street in which every cobblestone could tell of some historic moment in this fortified place. At either end of this street is a watch tower, massive, and opened to allow the passing in the old days of soldiers mounted and afoot.

The tower at the western end, known as the Wienertor, or Vienna Gate, is one of the finest specimens of medieval architecture to be found in Austria today. The rubbled lower portions reaching halfway up the tower date from the twelfth century, while the upper half belongs to the fifteenth century. In examining this giant gateway, we are struck by its simple but great strength and, at the same time, by the almost delicate grace of the flanged Gothic arch in the center. Dignity and charm, those two chief characteristics of any large work in stone, find adequate expression in this architectural gem.

On a side of the Wienertor, near the lower arch, is a stone figure said to be that of King Attila, who, according to the Nibelungen-Lied, once spent a night here.

"The Golden Age"

Of our other Giorgionesque pictures, "The Golden Age" is the most charming and the most perplexing. What exactly is happening? Who is the personage enthroned in this upland park, among the birds and beasts, who receives homage to the sound of Music? Plato's philosopher-king perhaps? And perhaps, after all, it is a mere painter's fancy into which, like a poet's fancy, we must not try to press any too literal meaning? For a certain vagueness is characteristic of the type of design which Giorgione introduced, and which was eagerly seized upon as a relief from the very definite statement of the religious or ceremonial picture. . . .

It is impossible to regard the picture as a work of Giorgione himself, though it is clearly done by one who was in direct contact with him about the year 1495. The singular feeling for foliage, for the lightness and waywardness of woody growth belongs to Titian rather than Giorgione: wholly Titianesque, too, is the delicate play of light and shade across the landscape. And . . . there are other points of contact with Titian which justify us in thinking that we have here the earliest work known by that artist, done when he was a boy of fifteen and had just come under the influence of Giorgione.

Giorgione's two little panels in the Uffizi, "The Ordeal of Moses" and "The Judgment of Solomon," indicate what were Titian's sources of inspiration in composing our delightful little picture, and as we know how swiftly Giorgione's style developed from these beginnings into breadth and grandeur, there is no difficulty in postulating a similar growth in his most gifted pupil. Only in Titian's case we have not the same definite landmarks to make the course of this progress visible, and to bridge the gulf in style which separates "The Golden Age" from anything else which we can definitely call Titian's.—SIR CHARLES HOLMES, in "Old Masters and Modern Art."

Aandelig Opfattelse, den 'Kilde af Vand'

Oversættelse af Artikelen om Christian Science, som forekommer paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DA Kristus Jesus ved sit Møde med den samaritanske Kvinde sagde: „Hver den, som drikker af dette Vand, skal tørste, igen", havde hans Ord en mere vidtrækkende Betydning end alene at hentyde til Vandet i Jakobs Brønd. Idet han brugte denne særlige Brønd som et Symbol paa de materielle Kilder, som Mennesker forsøger at drikke af,—verdslig Visdom, Sansernes Nydelser, materielle Rigdomme,—bestræbte Kristus Jesus sig for at vise denne Kvinde, og gennem hende hele Menneskeheden, at Materialitet i en hvilken som helst Form aldrig har slukket og aldrig vil slukke Menneskeslægtens aandelige Tørst.

Kan ikke den, som har drukket dybt af Materialitet bekræfte denne Erklæring? Jo mere man drikker af den sanselige Nydelses Strøm des mere brændende og ulæsket bliver ens Tørst, idet den, i et unyttigt Forsøg paa at finde en Standsning der, hvor der ingen er eller opnaa en Tilfredsstillelse der, hvor den aldrig kan blive opnaaet, tilskynder en til stadigt mere rigelige Drag.

Hvilken Modsætning til dette Billede paa stadigt tiltagende, pinende Tørst fremstilles ikke i Mesterens følgende Ord: „Men den, som drikker af det Vand, som jeg giver ham, skal til evig Tid ikke tørste; men det Vand, som jeg giver ham, skal blive i ham en Kilde af Vand, som fremvælder til evigt Liv"! En Kilde af Vand i Individets egen Sjælstilstand, dets egen Bevidsthed, en Kilde af Vand, der lempeligt formindsker Tørsten, næsten førend man mærker den—altid til Stede, altid liflig og frisk og kølig, fornyende, genoplivende, helbredende, „som fremvælder til et evigt Liv"!

Var det noget Under, at Kvinden udbrød: "Herre, giv mig dette Vand, for at jeg ikke skal tørste og ikke komme hid for at drage op". Sandt nok, i det Øjeblik kan hun muligvis kun have set Befrielsen for een Form af fysisk Anstrengelse, men sikkert maa der, under Mængden af menneskeligt Blændværk of Selvbedrag have været skjult et eller andet Begær efter dette aandelige Vand, som Mesteren talte om, ellers vilde han aldrig have udtalt til hende Ord, der havde en saadan Betydning Det er ligesaa sikkert, at der skjult i Dybet af ethvert menneskeligt Hjerte eksisterer et Behov af, og i mange Tilfælde et Begær efter, denne Kilde af Vand, enten Individet er sig det bevidst eller ej.

Næsten fra sin Barndom kendte i det mindste eet Menneske til denne Tørst og følte sig med de fremadskridende Aar mere og mere overbevist om, at der et eller andet Sted eksisterede noget, der kunde lindre den. Der kom ofte en Følelse af Hjælpeløshed, fordi han følte sig ganske forvirret med Hensyn til, hvorledes han skulde søge dette gode, og hvor han kunde finde det, eller hvad det virkeligt var. Den religiøse Troesbekendelse, som han havde lært i sin Barndom, havde slaaet fejl i at tilvejebringe det, legeledes havde de mange Kanaler, som han ivrigt havde søgt, indbefattende talløse Bøger, da den voksne Alder blev naaet. Da tog han en Dag fat paa Lærebogen i Christian Science „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" af Mary Baker Eddy; og førend det aller første Kapitel—Kapitlet, som har Titlen „Bøn"—var læst ud, se, der var det! Kilden af Vand var fundet!

I Virkeligheden havde den altid været til Stede; for den Kristus, Urkilden, Logos eller Ordet, der udstrømmer fra Faderen, har altid eksisteret og er altid nærværende; men en, som havde opdaget den for sig selv, Mary Baker Eddy, havde nu gjort dens Nærværelse tydelig for andre. Ydmygt, taknemmeligt drak denne tørstige Søger dybt af Livets Vand, som utallige andre allerede havde gjort. Dog viste dette første Drag sig at være kun en Begyndelse hvor tilfredsstillende og helbredende det end var. Lidt efter lidt kom der en hidtil ukendt Smag for Livet, en Evne til at hilse hver ny Dag med en Velsmag for de Pligter, der skulde udføres i Stedet for de tidligere Aars blytunge Træthed og Nedtrykthed. Og, aa, den Glæde det var at opleve Genfødelsen af Barnehjertet—Evnen til endnu en Gang at lege ved Livets Vejkant; saa at sige den daglige Genoplivelse og Fornyelse formedelst Kilden af Vand, indeni.

Men hvad er denne Kilde af Vand, kan man spørge. I hele sin Lære gjorde Kristus Jesus klart, at det ganske enkelt er aandelig Opfattelse, Evnen til at skønne Sandheden om Gud, den alt-elskende, al-vise, Fader-Moder, samt Menneskets Slægtskab med Ham. Den Dag idag kan enhver som helst, der alvorligt studerer Lærebøgerne i Christian Science, Bibelen og Science and Health, faa sin Del af denne Kilde af Vand. Paa Side 203 i Science and Health skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Aandelig Opfattelse bringer Tilværelsens Muligheder for Lyset, tilintetgør Tillid til noget andet end Gud, og gør saaledes Mennesket til sin Skabers Billede i Gerning og i Sandhed". Og paa Siderne 547 og 548 siger hun: „Det er denne aandelige Opfattelse af den Hellige Skrift, som løfter Menneskeheden ud af Sygdom og Død og inspirerer Troen. „Aanden og Bruden sige: Kom! . . . og den, som vil, han modtage Livets Vand uforskyldt"!

March (1626)

It is now March, and the northern wind drieth up the southern dirt. . . . The air is sharp, but the sun is comfortable and the hay begins to lengthen. The forward gardens give the fine sallets, and a nosegay of violets is a present for a lady. Now beginneth nature, as it were, to wake out of her sleep and send the traveler to survey the walks of the world. . . . The tree begins to bud and the grass to peep abroad, while the thrush with the blackbird make a charm in the young springs. The milkmaid with her best-beloved talk away weariness to the market, and in an honest meaning kind words do no hurt. The football now trieth the legs of strength, and merry matches continue good-fellowship. It is a time of much work and tedious to discourse of, but in all I find of it, I thus conclude in it: I hold it the servant of nature and the schoolmaster of art, the hope of labor and the subject of reason. Farewell.—NICHOLAS BRETON, in "Fantastica."

Spiritual Perception, the "well of water"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Christ Jesus in his interview with the woman of Samaria said, "Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again," his words had a more far-reaching significance than mere reference to the water of Jacob's well. Using this particular well as a symbol of all the material founts at which men attempt to drink,—worldly wisdom, the pleasures of the senses, material riches,—Christ Jesus endeavored to show this woman, and through her all humanity, that materiality in any form never has quenched and never will quench the spiritual thirst of mankind.

Who that has drunk deeply of materiality cannot corroborate this statement? The more one drinks of the stream of sensual pleasure, the more burning and unslaked becomes his thirst, urging him to yet more copious draughts in a futile attempt to find surcease where there is none, to obtain satisfaction where it can never be obtained.

What a contrast to this picture of ever recurring, tormenting thirst is presented in the Master's next words: "But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life"! A well of water within the individual's own mentality, his own consciousness, gently abating thirst almost before he is aware of it—always there, ever sweet and fresh and cool, renewing, revivifying, healing, "springing up into everlasting life"!

Was it any wonder that the woman exclaimed, "Sir, give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come hither to draw"? True, she may have seen for the moment only release from one form of physical labor; but, surely, hidden under the mass of human delusion and self-deception there must have been some desire for this spiritual water of which the Master spoke, else he had never uttered to her words of such import. Equally true it is that hidden in the depths of every human heart, whether the individual be aware of it or not, there exists the need of, and in many cases the desire for, this well of water.

One person at least was aware of this thirst almost from childhood, and with advancing years felt more and more convinced that somewhere there existed something which would assuage it. There came frequently a sense of helplessness because he felt so utterly at sea as to how to look for this good thing, or where to find it, or indeed as to what it really was. The religious creed learned in childhood had failed to provide it, as had also the many channels eagerly sought, including books without number when adulthood was reached. Then one day the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, was taken up; and before the very first chapter—the chapter entitled "Prayer"—was finished, lo, there it was! The well of water had been found!

As a matter of fact it had always been present; for the Christ, the fountainhead, the Logos or Word proceeding from the Father, has always existed and is ever present; but one who had discovered it for herself, Mary Baker Eddy, had now made its presence plain for others. Humbly, gratefully, this thirsty seeker drank deeply of the water of Life, as unnumbered others had already done. Yet this first draught, satisfying and healing as it was, proved to be but the beginning. Gradually there came a zest for living hitherto unknown, an ability to greet each new day with a relish for the duties to be performed, in place of the leaden weariness and depression of former years. And, oh, the joy of experiencing the rebirth of the child heart—the capacity to play by the roadside of life once more, as it were, the daily revitalizing and renewing because of the well of water within!

But what, one may ask, is this well of water? Christ Jesus made plain in all his teaching that it is simply spiritual perception, the ability to discern the truth about God, the all-loving, all-wise Father-Mother, and man's relationship to Him. Today any earnest student of the Christian Science textbooks, the Bible and Science and Health, may partake of this well of water for himself. On page 203 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "Spiritual perception brings out the possibilities of being, destroys reliance on aught but God, and so makes man the image of his Maker in deed and in truth." And, again, on pages 547 and 548 she says: "It is this spiritual perception of Scripture, which lifts humanity out of disease and death and inspires faith. 'The Spirit and the bride say, Come! . . . and whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Brooklyn Heights at Night

A misty evening,
And the rich-circled lamps
Reflected in the wet streets;
Hour by hour the drowsy fog bells toll,
And, now and again, come the sleepy chime notes of a tug boat's whistle.
How quiet are the streets,
How peacefully the ancient houses with their brownstone fronts
Dream in the dimness
Of the misty night.

—WILLIAM SANGER, in "Songs of the Hills and the Sea."

Wagner and Æschylus

Meanwhile Wagner was learning how to link the forms of music in a new and fruitful union with dramatic words and action; and his work was directly inspired by Æschylus. At school, he says, he had paid only just as much attention to his Classics as was absolutely necessary "to enable me to get a grasp." "Greek particularly attracted me . . . the grammar seemed merely a tiresome obstacle." As a youth, he had slept when Uncle Adolph read his German version of the Œdipus aloud. The wise old man did not rebuke him. His first operas were in the old grand style in which music and drama are not organically one. But in 1847, at the age of thirty-four, [he says] . . . "For the first time I now mastered Æschylus with real feeling and understanding. . . . Nothing could equal the sublime emotion with which the Trilogy inspired me, and to the last words of the Eumenides I lived in an atmosphere so far removed from the present day that I have never since been really able to reconcile myself with modern literature. My ideas about the whole significance of the drama and of the theatre were, without a doubt, moulded by these impressions." He worked at Lohengrin in the morning and read Greek plays in the afternoon in his shrubbery.

The result was opera of a new kind, in which the drama never ceased to be musical, the music to be dramatic. The old opera as a rule (there are qualifications to be made, of course: Glück, for instance, set a good example) had consisted either of musical numbers interrupting a play, or of musical oases linked by dreary recitative. In Greek drama, which arose from choral lyric, the spoken word, as we have seen, never quite lost its musical relation to the rest of the performance. Wagner went back to the Greek tradition not only by insisting that the composer ought strictly to be the author of the words, the dictator of the gestures and the designer even of the stage-setting, but also in his conception of the whole performance as one musical-dramatic composition, and in his rediscovery of the dramatic Leit-Motif. Only, of course, he had the vastly greater resources of the modern orchestra for his musical effects, and the relation between his comparatively childish verbal technique and his elaborately orchestrated music reverses the Greek order of importance. In Æschylus the instrumental music and the singing must have been comparatively simple: the verbal element was the more complex and the more elaborate in structure.—JOHN TRESIDDER SHEPPARD, in "Æschylus and Sophocles."

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AND
HEALTH
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the Scriptures
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STOCKS SHOW TENDENCY TO MOVE UPWARD

More Cheerful Sentiment Is Reflected in Trend of Market

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The initial trading in today's stock market reflected a continuation of yesterday's increased buying, with oils making the best showing.

Rails also showed an early tendency to advance. Atchison, Houston Oil and Atlantic Refining scored point or better gains on the initial transactions.

Resumption of pool operations indicated that the weakness of the market had been corrected and a more optimistic turn of mind adopted.

Operators for the advance centered their attention on the amusement group in which Shubert was given an early run up of more than 3 points, while Loews rose almost 2 points to a new high record.

Rails apparently were stimulated in the early trading by reports of increased car loadings although the gain was largely in soft coal shipments. Refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve the lease of the Lehigh & New England to the Reading apparently had no effect on the market.

Demand for motor shares was again on the upgrade during the first hour, Hudson Motors advancing to 72½, a new high for the year and General Motors moving above 170.

Collins & Aikman quickly jumped 5 points to a new record price at 165. Oversubscription of the Government's short term obligations was regarded as a good symptom in its relation to the credit situation, and no doubt contributed to the early firmness of the general list.

Rails In Demand

Active buying of the railroads, especially the merger issues, caused prices to head up briskly around noon, after the list had given way for a while on a mixture of realizing and short selling.

Wabash, Atchison, Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Gulf, Mobile & Northern, Peoria & Eastern and Missouri Pacific common and preferred gained 2½ to 3 points.

The renewal rate on call loan was continued at 4 per cent.

Renewed selling pressure cropped out against Continental Baking A soon after the opening, causing a decline of 3 points, which had a tendency to influence realizing in some of the early strong issues toward the expiration of the first hour.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, with demand sterling quoted around $4.84 13-16, and French francs just above 3.90 cents.

Government Issues Strong

Further advances of United States Government issues, stimulated by the new Treasury Department financing and oversubscription of the Treasury's short term obligation, featured an otherwise dull bond market today. The Treasury 4¼s scored another sharp advance, carrying it again to a new record price.

The general list appeared to be laboring under competition of an increasing amount of new issues. Aside from some activity in Warner Sugar refunding 7s and a 2-point advance in Granby 7s, there were few changes of consequence. There was some accumulation of Loew's 6s, but at only a fractional change in price.

Profit-taking in Polish 8s and Rhinelbe Union 7s featured the foreign group, in which prices generally inclined to softness.

SECURITIES SOLD AT AUCTION TODAY

Auction sales of securities today were:

4 First Nat Bank Boston 384, up 20
20 Nat Shawmut Bank 268¼, up 7¼
7 Atlantic Nat Bank Boston xd 261¼
5 Citizens Nat Bank 139, off 1
2 American Trust Co 447¼, up 7¼
25 Metacomet Nat Bank Fall River 120, off 5
8 Fall River Natl Bank 203, up 3
25 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 172, up ½
3 Nonquitt Spinning 32⅜, off 1⅛
10 Arlington Mills 68⅛, off ⅛
46 Salmon Falls Mfg 21¼, off ¾
16 Dartmouth Mfg com 93, off 12¼
50 Farr Alpaca Co 161⅝ @162, off 2¼
100 New Bedford Gas-Edison Light 86¾, 3¼
2 No Boston Ltg pf 109, off 1
31 Edison El Ill-Brockton 62⅜, off ¼
24 Rts Columbian Nat L In 30⅛, off ⅞
100 New England Pwr As pf 90, up ⅞
10 Quincy Mk C S Wh Co com 40, off 2½
10 Biddeford-Saco Water 100⅛, up 5⅛
20 Real Estate Asso 68½, off ½
27 Boston Wharf Co 113, off ½
16 Plymouth oCrdage 125¼, off ¼
3 Thomson Elec Welding 38, off 3½
50 Fall River Elec Light 53, off ⅛
30 Malden Electric 104, up 7⅞.

BLACK & DEXTER LISTED

Trading in the common shares of the Black & Dexter Manufacturing Company was started on the Bosto Stock Exchange this morning. The issue totals 200,000 shares of no-par, with authority to add 50,000 additonal shares as the same may be issued in conversion of $1,250,000 6½ per cent sinking fund vonvertible debentures, due 1937. In addition to the common and the debenture, there are 40,000 shares of preferred stock of $25 par value. The company was organized in Maryland seven years ago, and it is engaged in the manufacture of portable labor-saving electric tools.

PRAIRIE PIPE LINE'S REPORT

INDEPENDENCE Kan., March 9 (AP)—The financial statement of the Prairie Pipe Line Company for 1926 shows income for the year of $14,446,787.72. Refund of 1922 income tax amounted to $3,421.25. Credits, profits and loss totaled $13,824.14. Dividends paid were $14,464,033.11, and addition to the surpus funds amounted to $7,984,033.11. Total assets are listed at $148,321,341.07.

REPLOGLE STEEL COMPANY

Stockholders of Replogle Steel will vote on March 29 on the proposed formation of a new company to be known as the Warren Foundry & Pipe Corporation of Delaware, which will buy the assets of the Replogle company and exchange the stock on the basis of one share for two of Replogle. Unprofitable assets will be written down.

NEW KUHN, LOEB PARTNER

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—It is generally understood in competent financial quarters that Capt. Gordon Leith, the well-known London banker, has definitely accepted partnership in the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York. It is expected that Mr. Leith will make formal announcement to this effect when he arrives in Southampton on Friday.

MAYTAG EARNINGS GAIN

CHICAGO, March 9—Maytag Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows net income of $6,823,491 after all charges, equal to $4.26 a share on 1,600,000 no-par shares, compared with $4,377,153, or $2.74 a share in 1925.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, March 9—Consols for money today were 54⅞. De eBers 16¼ and Rand Mines 3¾. Money was 4⅜ per cent. Discount rates—Short bills, 4 7/16@4½ per cent; three months' bills, 4⅜ per cent.

ALASKA JUNEAU REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9 — Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company reports February gross receipts of $204,500 and profit after interest and development charges of $11,600.

TOLEDO BONDS AWARDED

TOLEDO, March 9—A. T. Bell and Roosevelt & Son were awarded eight issues of Toledo 4 per cent bonds, totaling $2,765,000, at a premium of $80,682.70.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar. 9	Mar. 8
1400	Abitibi	91½	90⅞	90⅞	91
30	Ab & St pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
500	Adv-Ru	14¼	14	14¼	13⅞
100	Adv-Ru pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½
500	Ahumada	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
400	Air Reduc	146	145½	145½	146
6500	Ajax Rub	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	11½
100	All Am Cabl	166½	166½	166½	165
1800	Allied Ch	139⅛	138	138¾	138½
200	Allied Ch pf	121⅜	121¼	121⅜	121½
1200	Allis-Chal	96¼	94	95⅝	95⅝
100	Allis-Ch pf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	..
600	Amerada	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
700	Am Ag C pf	41	40	41	39½
200	Am Bk Note	47½	47⅜	47½	47
100	Am Bosch	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛
1200	Am Brake	145	142	145	142
1000	Am Br Bov	33¾	33	33	33¼
2000	Am Can	48¼	48¼	48¼	48⅝
100	Am Can pf	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	..
600	Am Chicle	47	46	47	46
300	Am Car	104¼	104	104⅜	104
200	Am Car pf	129¼	129	129	..
1000	Am&FPw	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20½
100	Am&FP pf	90½	90½	90½	90
100	Am Hide pf	51	51	51	50½
100	Am Chic ppf	93	93	93	..
500	Am Ice	130⅜	130½	130½	129
100	Am Ice pf	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
200	Am Int Crp	39¼	39⅛	39¼	39⅛
600	Am La Fr	8¼	8	8	8¼
2800	Am Linseed	23½	22⅛	22¼	23¼
2100	Am Lins pf	56½	54	54½	57
1400	Am Loco	112	111⅝	112	112
20	Am Mach pf	147	145	147	142⅝
30	Am Piano pf	105	104⅝	105	..
100	Am Pw&Lt	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56½
800	Am Radiat	116⅜	115¼	116⅜	115¼
400	Am Ship	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	..
9500	Am Smelt	149⅝	148⅝	149⅝	148⅝
100	Am Stl Fnd	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45
2400	Am Sugar	85½	83⅞	85¼	83⅝
800	Am T&T	159	158⅞	158⅞	159⅛
100	Am Type	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛	136
4300	Am WWrks	75¼	73⅝	75⅛	73⅝
2500	Am Wool	23⅞	22¾	23⅛	23
1400	Am Wool pf	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	72¼
100	Am Zinc	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
200	Am Zinc pf	46½	46½	46½	46½
300	Anaconda	47	46⅝	47	47
200	Armour D pf	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96¼
400	Arm Ill A	13¼	13	13¼	12⅞
200	Arm Ill B	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
100	Arnold Cons	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	..
2600	Asso DG	43	42½	43	42⅜
9900	Atchison	170⅝	168½	170⅜	167⅞
300	Atchison pf	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛	99⅞
500	Atl Coast L	186⅜	186	186⅜	187
700	Atl G&WI	33⅞	33	33⅞	34
200	Atl G&WI pf	34½	34½	34½	35
5300	Atl Refin	115½	113½	115½	114½
100	Atlas Powd	60	60	60	..
400	Austin N	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
300	Austin N pf	51	51	51	52
7200	Baldwin	186	184	185½	184¾
1800	Balt & Ohio	112⅞	112	112⅝	111¾
3200	Bangor & A	59½	58	59½	57½
120	Bang & A pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅜
9600	Barnsdall A	33	32⅝	32¾	32⅞
1400	Barnsdall B	31	30⅞	30⅞	31
100	Belding H	24½	24½	24½	24¼
2800	Beth Steel	49⅝	48¾	48⅝	49¼
100	Bloom'dale	37½	37½	37½	37¼
800	Bon Ami A	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54½
100	Botany M	23	23	23	24½
1500	Briggs	32¾	32½	32¾	33
100	Br Edison	150½	150½	150½	150¾
100	Br Man Tr	67½	67½	67½	67¼
200	Br Man pf	87	87	87	87½
200	Brown Shoe	32	31¼	31¼	31¼
250	Buff Roch	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	104
100	Burns Br A	113½	113½	113½	..
100	Bush Term	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40⅝
200	Butte & Sup	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
10	Bush B pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	..
400	Butterick	56	55	55	55½
500	Byers Co	56⅛	55⅛	56	55¾
1200	Cal Pet	29½	29½	29½	29½
800	Canada Dry	42⅛	42	42⅛	41⅞
1800	Can Pac	186	184¼	186	184
400	Case Thresh	152½	152	152½	151⅞
100	Cen Alloy	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Cen Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	8⅞
30	Cent Rib pf	80	80	80	82
100	Cerro de P	61½	61½	61½	61¾
4300	Cert-Teed	48½	46¾	48	46⅞
300	Chand-Cl pf	22½	22½	22½	22
1700	Ches & Ohio	155¼	154	155	154
400	Chi&Alton	7¼	7⅛	7¼	6⅞
100	Chi&E Ill pf	46	46	46	46
10200	Chi Gt West	15¾	14½	15¼	14¾
2500	Chi Gt W pf	27⅝	25¾	27⅝	26¼
2900	ChiM&SP	13¼	12½	13	13
600	ChiM&SP ct	12½	12½	12½	12½
800	ChiM&SP pf	21	20⅝	21	20¼
200	ChiM&S pfct	20	20	20	19½
2900	Chi&NW	82⅛	81	82⅛	81½
600	Chi Pneu	132⅝	131½	132⅝	130½
5400	Chi RI	82⅝	81½	82¼	81½
300	Chi RI 6%	97¼	97	97¼	97
500	Childs	50⅞	50½	50½	50⅛
5200	Chile Cop	36⅛	35½	36⅛	35½
100	Christie Bro	38	38	38	38⅝
6900	Chrysler	42⅝	42¼	42¼	42⅜
600	Chrysler A	105	104⅞	105	105
3600	Coca Cola	188½	183	187⅜	182⅞
1100	Collins & A	83	82	83	82⅝
100	Collins&A pf	165	165	165	..
6900	Colo F&I	59⅝	58¼	59¼	58⅝
800	Col Carbon	80½	80	80½	79
200	Col Gas	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝
100	Com Cred	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
200	Com Inv Tr	52½	51⅞	51⅞	50⅞
2400	Com Sol B	271⅞	269½	271	269⅜
33400	Congoleum	20⅜	19½	20¼	19⅜
600	Con Dist	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
4500	Con Gas	94⅞	94½	94⅞	94⅛
500	Col G pf n	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
19700	Con G rts	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
60600	Con G pf rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
200	Con Textile	3½	3½	3½	3½
19800	Cont Bak A	57½	55¼	55¼	58¼
7800	Cont Bak B	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
500	Cont Bak pf	91⅝	91½	91½	91½
800	Cont Can	69	68⅝	69	69
500	Cont Motors	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝
2400	Corn Prd	51⅝	51	51⅝	51
400	Coty	68	67⅜	68	67
200	Crown 1 pf	91	91	91	..
3300	Crucible	95⅞	92	95⅞	92¾
700	Cuba Co	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	31½
1200	Cuba Cane	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
1700	Cuba C pf	47⅜	46½	47⅜	46½
800	Cub Am S	25¼	25	25¼	25
300	Cudahy	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
100	Cushman's	105	105	105	104
20	Cush 8%pf	106½	106½	106½	..
100	Cuyamel Fr	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31¼
500	Davison	28⅝	28⅜	28½	28⅞
900	Del & Hud	180⅜	179⅞	180½	180⅝
100	Denv RG pf	53	53	53	52⅝
400	Devoe&R A	39	38½	39	38⅜
10400	Dodge A	24⅛	23	23⅞	24⅛
600	Dodge pf	83	82⅝	83	83½
100	Dome Mines	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
400	Douglas P	56	55½	56	55
6700	Dupont	195⅞	193⅞	194⅞	194¾
100	Duquesne pf	115	115	115	..
300	Eaton Axle	25	25	25	25
700	Elec Auto L	77	76	76⅞	75¼
2500	Elec Boat	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	14½
1400	Elec P&L	17½	17¼	17½	17½
1500	Elec Refrig	33	33	33	33
1200	Elec Sto Bat	71¾	70⅛	71⅝	70⅝
100	Elk Horn	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
10	Elk Hrn pf	23½	23½	23½	..
100	Eng P S	23½	23½	23½	23⅞
300	Eng P S pf	99¼	99	99¼	98⅞
1830	Erie	45½	45	45⅛	45
3400	Erie 1 pf	57⅜	56¼	56¾	56⅛
100	Erie 2 pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51
600	Erie St Shv	26	25⅞	25⅞	26
3000	Eureka Vac	65⅝	65	65⅝	65
2900	Fam Play	112⅝	111⅞	111⅞	111¼
1130	Fed Lt & Tr	42⅜	41	42¼	41¼
50	Fed L&T pf	93	93	93	93
100	Fed M&S	91	91	91	85
2000	Fed M&S pf	83⅜	82¼	83⅜	82¼
400	Fed Motors	28¼	28	28	28
700	First Nat St	27⅝	27½	27⅝	28
3100	Fisk Rubber	18⅝	18	18	18⅝
100	Fisk Rub 1pf	86	86	86	..
9900	Fleischmann	52⅛	51½	51⅞	52
2400	Foundation	79¾	77⅞	77⅞	79¼
1500	Fox A	69⅛	67⅝	69	67½
3400	Freeport Tx	43½	43	43	43½
200	Gabriel A	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	31
200	Gardner M	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
800	Gen Am Tk	49¼	49	49	49
6700	Gen Asphalt	90⅜	89¼	90¼	90
30	Gen Bak pf	122½	122½	122½	..
500	Gen Elec	84½	83⅞	84½	84¼
400	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1200	Gen G&E A	44	43	43½	43½
100	GenG&E 7%	103	103	103	..
93500	Gen Motors	170⅛	168¼	170⅛	169⅜
900	Gen Mot 7%	119½	118½	118½	120⅝
200	Gen ODA A	57	57	57	56⅝
800	Gen ODA ct	43⅛	43	43	43
6100	Gen Rys	115	113	113⅜	113⅝
400	Gen Refrac	45	45	45	..
200	Gimbel Br	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41¼
1300	Glidden	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞
800	Gold Dust	44½	43½	43½	..
1700	Goodrich	55⅜	54⅝	54⅝	55⅞
200	Goodyr pf	101	100⅞	100⅞	..
500	Gotham Hos	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
3600	Granby	36	35½	36	35⅛
1800	Grt Nor pf	86⅜	85½	86⅜	85⅝
800	Grt Nor Ore	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	21¾
2000	Grt W Sug	117¼	115¼	116⅜	115
400	Greene-Can	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	35⅞
100	Guan Sug	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
3800	Gulf Mobile	48⅜	45⅝	48⅜	44½
100	Gulf Mo pf	18	18	18	..
10	Gulf Stl 1pf	105½	105½	105½	..
100	Hayes Wh	20	20	20	..
10	Mackensack	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
100	Hoe & Co	29½	29½	29½	..
25600	Houston Oil	124	120	120¾	121½
200	Hud Man	51½	51½	51½	51¾
63900	Hudson Mot	73⅜	71½	73⅜	71⅜
1800	Hupp Mot	22¼	22	22	22
200	Ill Central	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
2900	Ind Oil & G	27⅞	27⅜	27½	27½
300	Indian Refin	8⅝	8½	8⅝	..
200	Ind Ref ct	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
1100	Inspiration	21	20⅞	20⅞	21
900	Interboro R	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	47⅝
500	Int Business	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝	59
2500	Int Cement	51	49⅝	51	50⅝
22300	Int Comb	57⅝	56⅛	57⅛	56⅛
1500	Int Harv	158⅝	157⅛	158⅝	156⅞
1200	Int Match pf	63	62⅞	63	62½
100	Int M Mar	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
2300	Int MMar pf	42⅞	41⅛	42⅞	41⅞
2100	Int Nicfel	41⅞	40⅝	41⅜	41
500	Int Paper	59	58⅞	59	59⅝
200	Int Pap 7%	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
100	Int Rubber	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
60	Iowa Cen	3	3	3	..
1500	Int Tel & T	128¼	127	128¼	127⅝
100	Intertype	23½	23½	23½	..
160	Jones-L pf	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	..

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar. 9	Mar. 8
3100	Jewel Tea	60⅛	59	59⅜	59
100	Jewel T pf	125	125	125	..
400	Jordan Mot	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17¼
5200	Kan City So	50½	47	49⅝	46⅝
1300	Kayser	52¼	51⅛	51⅞	51⅝
6300	Kelly Spring	15⅝	14	14	15⅛
300	Kelly Spr pf	57	57	57	..
200	Kelly Sp 8%	54½	54	54	54
100	Kelsey Wh	82⅝	82⅝	82¾	..
1700	Kennecott	62½	62¼	62½	62⅝
10	Kinney pf	82	82	82	82¼
200	Kraft Chees	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	58
200	Kresge	49½	49½	49½	48⅞
70	Kresge pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
100	Kage DS	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
300	Kress Co	70	69⅝	70	69⅝
200	Lago Oil	20½	20½	20½	20½
400	Lehigh Val	115¼	115	115⅛	114
700	Lim Loco	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅛
1100	Liquid Car	53½	52⅞	53½	52⅝
25600	Loews Inc	61⅛	59⅜	60⅛	59½
700	Lou G&E A	25⅝	25½	25½	25⅝
1600	Lou Oil Ref	15½	14⅞	15⅛	15¼
300	Louis & N	134½	134½	134½	134
300	Ludlum Stl	29	29	29	28¾
5700	Mack Tr	104⅝	103¼	104¾	104⅝
500	Magma Cop	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35¼
200	Man El Sup	64	63⅞	64	63⅝
400	Man Elv mg	51½	51½	51½	51½
9000	Marland Oil	54	53⅛	54	53½
1100	Marlin Rock	35⅝	34½	35	33⅝
100	Math Alkali	91	91	91	90
100	May rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
300	May Dpt St	70	70	70	70
2800	Maytag	26	25⅝	26	25⅝
100	McCrory pf	97	97	97	98
100	McCrory B	57	57	57	..
400	Mex Seabd	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅞
300	MiamiCop	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅝
200	Midland pf	118	117	117	117
14600	Mid Cont	37⅜	36½	36⅝	36
1200	Mid States	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1000	Middle Stct	1⅞	1½	1½	..
400	Min & StL	2½	2½	2½	2½
3000	Mo K&T	39	38	39	37
1600	Mo KT pf	100⅝	100	100⅝	100¼
24300	Mo Pac	50⅞	48½	50⅜	47⅞
3300	Mo Pac pf	100⅝	97⅝	99⅝	98⅝
300	Mont Pw	87	86⅝	87	86⅝
2000	Mont Ward	65⅝	65	65⅝	65
200	Moon Mot	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
400	Mother Lode	4⅛	4	4	4
100	Motion Pic	11	11	11	11
700	Mot Wheel	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	22½
600	Mullins Bdy	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
2400	Murry Body	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	34
3700	Nash Mot	67½	66½	67¼	66½
2900	Nat Bisc	104⅜	103	104⅜	102½
1000	Nat Cash R	40	40	40	40
900	Nat Clo&S	34½	34	34	34¼
1500	Nat Dairy	78¼	77⅜	78¼	77½
600	Nat Lead	182	180	180	180
200	Nat Lead pf	118	118	118	117¼
600	Nat Pw&Lt	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
800	Nat Supply	91⅝	90⅞	91⅝	90½
100	Nat Tea	118	118	118	117¼
1800	Nev Cons	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14⅜
400	NY Air Br	44½	44¼	44½	44½
100	NY Canners	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
13500	NY Central	141⅞	140	141⅞	141
200	NY C&StL	189½	189	189½	..
2600	NY Dock	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝	39¼
29500	NY NH&H	52½	51⅛	52½	51½
1300	NY Ont&W	29	28	28½	28½
500	NY&Har	171	170¼	170¼	..
1100	Norf&West	166⅞	165¼	165¼	164⅝
7300	No Am	49	48⅛	49	47⅞
100	No A Ed pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
2600	No Pac	85⅞	85¼	85⅞	85¼
100	Oilwell	34¼	34¼	34¼	34⅜
300	Omnibus	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Omnibus pf A	81¼	81¼	81¼	82⅝
100	Oppenheim	63	63	63	63
300	Orpheum C	32⅞	32½	32½	32¼
700	Otis Steel	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝
300	Otis Steel A	74¼	74⅞	74⅞	73
100	Owens Bot	79¼	79¼	78⅛	79
100	Pac Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	Packard M	34⅞	34½	34½	34½
200	Paige Det	10	10	10	10
1800	Pan-Am B	62½	62⅜	62½	62
900	Pan-Am WB	30¼	30	30¼	30⅜
400	Panhandle	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14½
600	Park Utah	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8
500	Pathe Ex A	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
300	Patino M	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
600	Peerless Mot	27	26⅜	26⅜	27¼
300	Penick & F	23	23	23	22⅞
1000	Penn Dix C	36	35¾	35¾	36¼
4100	Penn RR	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	57⅞
1100	Penn Seabd	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Peoples Gas	129¼	129¼	129¼	..
100	Peoria & E	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
1100	Pere Marq	121¼	121¼	121¼	122
100	Pere M pf	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91½
100	Pere M ppf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2500	Phila Read	45⅜	45¼	45¼	45⅜
5800	Phillips Pet	56	55⅛	55⅝	56
4300	Pierce-Ar	23⅞	23	23⅞	23¼
700	Pierce-A pf	98⅛	98	98⅛	97⅞
300	Pierce Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
100	Pierce Pet	3	3	3	2⅞
300	Pitts WV	132¼	130	132¼	127⅛
1400	Postum C	95⅛	91	91	95½
100	Press Steel	54	54	54	53
100	Press St pf	82	82	82	..
800	Prod & Ref	25⅜	25	25	26
10	Prod & R pf	44	44	44	43
1200	Pub Serv	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	34¼
100	Pb Sv EG pf	103½	103½	103½	103½
1500	Pulman	180	178⅛	180	179
200	Punta Sug	43	43	43	42¼
5000	Pure Oil	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	31½
200	Purity Bk A	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	..
100	Purity Bk B	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅞
3000	Radio	53	52⅛	52⅝	52⅝
200	Radio pf	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅞
20	Rand Mines	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
11100	Reading	105¼	102⅝	105¼	103⅞
800	Real Silk H	47	46	47	46
100	Reid I Cr	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
100	Rem Type	159½	159½	159½	159¼
1200	Rem T 1pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114¼
120	Rem T 2pf	115	115	115	114⅞
10	Rem T ct	160½	160½	160½	159¾
1500	Replogle Stl	12¼	12	12¼	12⅛
1200	Repub Stl	71⅞	71	71⅞	71½
1500	ReynoldsS	4	4	4	4
1200	Royal Dutch	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51½
200	Rutland pf	56½	56½	56½	56
7500	Safety Cable	64¼	63	64¼	62⅝
2800	StL&SF	112¼	111⅝	112¼	111⅝
100	St L SW	68½	68½	68½	67½
100	Savage A	70¼	70¼	70¼	69¼
1300	Seabd AL	35⅞	35	35⅞	35⅝
200	Seabd AL pf	37½	37	37	37½
3200	Sears Roe	53⅞	53	53⅞	52⅝
800	Shell Union	30⅛	30	30⅛	30
10	Sher-Wil pf	107	107	107	..
8700	Shubert Th	65	63	65	61⅛
700	Simmons	39½	39	39½	40
2000	Simms Pet	21	20⅝	21	20½
4200	Sinclair	19½	19	19½	19
600	Skelly Oil	34	34¼	34½	34
1300	So PR Sug	171⅞	169	171⅞	169
300	So Calif Ed	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	33
1200	So Dairies A	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	34
1200	So Dairies B	12½	12¼	12⅜	12¼
2200	So Pacific	108½	107⅝	108½	107⅞
2300	So Railway	123⅝	122⅞	122⅞	123⅜
5600	Spicer Co	27⅞	26½	26⅜	26⅝
100	Spicer pf	108	108	108	..
1400	Sta Gas	57	56½	56⅝	56½
400	Sta Gas pf	59¼	59¼	59¼	59
900	Sta Oil Cal	57⅞	57½	57⅝	57⅜
2400	Sta Oil NJ	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	37⅜
3400	Sta Oil NY	31¾	31½	31¾	31⅝
100	Sta Pl Glass	2½	2½	2½	2½
9600	St-Warner	62	59	60⅞	62⅞
900	Stromberg	35½	35	35	36¼
2800	Studebaker	51⅝	50⅝	51	51½
1000	Sub Boat	2½	2½	2½	2½
400	Sun Oil	31⅞	31¼	31¼	..
600	Super Oil	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
600	Symington	4½	4½	4½	..
200	Telautograf	12½	12½	12½	..
3300	Tex Corp	50	49⅝	49⅞	50
100	Tex Co	55	55	55	..
4700	Tex Gulf S	54⅞	54¼	54½	54¾
1500	Tex&Pac	62⅛	62⅜	62⅞	61½
1400	Tex&P Coal	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14¼
900	Tex&P L nw	20⅞	20½	20⅝	20⅝
500	Third Ave	39	39	39	38⅝
200	Thompson	49½	49⅜	49½	..
6500	Timken	86⅞	84⅝	86	86½
100	Twin City	57	57	57	..
700	Trans Oil	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Under Type	47	46¼	46¼	..
300	Un Bag & P	50½	49⅜	50½	50⅝
7400	Un Carbon	115	112⅝	115	113
500	Un Oil Cal	50	49¼	49¼	49⅝
500	Un Pacific	165⅜	164¼	165⅜	164
100	Un Pac Pf	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	..
200	Un IFruit	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118
2200	US CIPipe	219¼	217⅝	219¼	217
1000	US Dist	56½	56	56¼	56
800	US Hoffman	53⅞	52⅞	53⅞	53
4500	US Ind Also	81⅜	80⅝	81½	81½
200	US Realty	56½	56	56½	56
12600	US Rubber	62⅝	61⅝	62⅜	62⅝
300	US Rub pf	110¼	110	110	110½
26900	US Steel	160	157½	159¾	158
300	US Steel pf	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	..
23800	US Steel wi	115⅞	114⅝	115⅝	114¾
3900	Univ Pipe	31⅛	30½	31	30⅞
300	Util P&Lt A	28¼	28	28¼	28
500	Vanadium	43⅝	43	43	42½
900	Victor	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	36⅝
400	Victor cv pf	90½	90½	90½	90½
200	Victor pr pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98¾
100	Va-C Ch 6%	32½	32½	32½	31⅛
400	Vivaudou	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34½
10	Vulcan	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
41800	Wabash	70⅝	67⅝	70	67¼
6000	Wab pf A	92	91½	92⅞	92
100	Wab pf B	90	90	90	90
200	Waldorf	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
200	Walworth	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
2200	Ward Bk B	28¼	26⅝	27½	28⅞
200	Ward Bk pf	92	92	92	92
1000	Warner B A	39⅞	39½	39⅞	39¼
400	Warren Br	84½	84	84	83¼
200	Weber & H	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58½
10	W Pen El A	101½	101½	101½	..
1010	W Pen El pf	106⅝	106	106	106⅝
80	W PenP7%	113⅝	113½	113½	113½
7800	Wn Md	27½	26⅛	27½	26⅛
200	Wn Md 2pf	34	33½	34	33¼
1000	Wn Pac	30½	29⅞	30½	30⅛
100	Wn Pac pf	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	73
200	Wn Union	147¼	147¼	147¼	146½
1100	Westg A B	151⅜	151	151⅜	150½
1900	Westg Elec	73	72⅛	72⅛	72
100	Weston In	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17¼
100	Weston In A	33	33	33	..
300	White Eagle	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
12700	White Mot	51⅝	50½	50⅞	..
200	Whi Sew pf	48½	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
600	Wick Sp ct	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3200	Willys-Over	23⅜	23¼	23½	23½
300	Wilson	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝
1000	Wilson A	26	25⅝	26	26
400	Wilson pf	77	76⅛	77	76⅞

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar. 9	Mar. 8
15	Am Pneu	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
110	Am Pneu pf	19	18⅝	18⅝	19
10	Am Pn 1pf	49½	49½	49½	..
58	Am T&T	159½	159¼	159¼	159
225	Am Woolen	23⅞	22⅝	23⅞	23½
17	Am Wool pf	73¼	72	73¼	72½
1120	Amoskeag	62½	60	62½	59⅞
40	Arnold M	.35	.35	.35	..
130	Ariz Com	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
224	Atchison	170⅜	168¼	170⅜	166⅝
2257	Big Hart	84	81	81½	82
55	Bos El	88	87½	87½	87
10	Bos El pf	100	100	100	..
133	Bos El 1 pf	115	114⅝	115	114½
18	Bos El 2 pf	107	107	107	107
265	B&M	53	52	53	53
100	B&M pf sta	59	59	59	..
10	B&M pr pf	107	107	107	106½
15	B&M 25%pd	102½	102½	102½	..
70	Cal Petro	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅝
338	Cal & Hecla	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
20	Chi Junc pf	103	103	103	..
120	Cop Rangt	13½	13½	13½	13½
200	Davis Daly	.03	.03	.03	..
10	Dodge Bros	24	24	24	24⅝
25	Dom Stores	76	76	76	75½
75	East Mfg	6½	6½	6½	..
105	E Butte	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
95	E Mass Ry	28½	28	28	..
20	E Mass A	45½	45½	45½	45½
134	Edison Elec	225	225	225	224
50	Eng Pub	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	22⅞
35	Eu M&I	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	..
25	Fisk	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
20	Gal Hous	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
132	Gen Elec	84⅝	84	84⅝	84⅝
10	Gilchrist	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
245	Gillette	89	88½	88½	88
45	Granby	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	35⅛
10	Hardy	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
15	Hood Rub	42	42	42	40⅝
58	Isl Creek wi	48⅜	48	48¼	48
25	Island Crk	236	236	236	235
25	Isle Royale	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
52	Keweenah	2	2	2	..
100	La Salle	.75	.75	.75	..
39	Libby McN	10	10	10	..
100	Me Cent	63	63	63	63
100	Mass Consol	.35	.35	.35	..
61	Mass Gas pf	74	72⅝	72⅝	72¾
108	May Old Col	.55	.50	.55	.55
362	Nash	67⅜	66⅝	66⅝	66½
8	Nat Leather	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
400	Nelson H	27½	27½	27½	27½
500	New C'nella	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝
130	NE Tel	123¼	123	123	123
654	NY NH & H	52⅝	51⅛	52½	51⅜
10	Nipissing	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
14	NA Util	92½	92½	92½	92½
50	NA Util pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
110	No Butte	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
36	No NH	101¼	101¼	101¼	101
50	Pac Mills	41½	41½	41½	..
14	Punta Sugar	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	..
10	Pullman	178¼	178¼	178¼	179¼
95	Swdish Inv	109	108	109	108
10	Swift Inter	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
20	Torrington	69½	69½	69½	..
255	Tower Hfg	5⅛	5	5	4½
55	Uni Fruit	118⅝	118¼	118¼	118¼
95	Uni Shoe	53⅜	53½	53½	54
45	Uni Shoe pf	28⅝	28¼	28¼	28¼
25	US Rubber	62⅝	61⅞	61⅞	62⅝
223	US Steel wi	115⅝	114⅞	115⅝	114¼
95	US Steel	159¼	158⅛	159¾	157⅞
240	Utah Apex	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
755	Ven Mex	12	10⅜	11½	10⅜
2045	Venzuela H	8⅜	8	8	7½
7	Vt Mass Ry	112	112	112	..
40	Waldorf	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23⅝
16	Walworth	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
15	Walth'm	46	46	46	45
680	War Bros	84⅜	83½	83½	84
25	Westingh'se	72⅞	72¼	72¼	71⅞
	BONDS				
5000	Atl Gulf 5s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	74¼
500	E Mass 5s	69	69	69	71
7000	Hood Rub 7s	103¼	103	103	..
4000	Wst T&T 5s	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝	..

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal rate	4½%	4%
Commercial paper	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Time money	4½@4⅝	4¼@4⅝
Customers' com'l loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4½@4¾	4½@4¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	55⅞c	55⅞c
Bar silver in London	25 ⅞d	26 ⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s10½d	84s 10½d
Mexican dollars	42c	42⅝c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$77,000,000	$994,000,000
Year ago today	75,000,000	
Balances	30,000,000	97,000,000
Year ago today	35,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	26,856,062	88,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	3⅝@3½
60 days	3¾@3⅝
90 days	3¾@3⅝
4 months	3⅞@3¾
5 months	4 @3⅞
6 months	4 @3⅞

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ⅛ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Budapest	6%
Boston	4	Calcutta	7
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	4	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	4	Lisbon	9
Minneapolis	4	London	5
Dallas	4	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	4	Paris	5½
New York	4	Prague	5½
Richmond	4	Riga	7
St. Louis	4	Rome	7
San Francisco	4	Sofia	10
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	4½
Athens	10	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	7	Tokyo	7.03
Berlin	5	Vienna	6
Brussels	6½	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84 13/16	$4.84 13/16	$4.8665
Cables	4.85¼	4.85¼	4.8665
French francs	.0391¼	.0390¾	.193
Belgian belga	.1390⅝	.1390⅝	139
Swiss francs	.1924	.1924	.193
Italy	.0442¾	.0442⅝	.193
Germany	.2371	.2371	.238
Holland	.4001	.4002	.402
Sweden	.2672	.2672	.268
Norway	.2597	.2595	.268
Denmark	.2665	.2665	.268
Spain	.1715	.1700	.193
Portugal	.0514	.0514	1.08
Greec	.0129	.0129½	.1407
Austria	.14⅛	.14⅛	.2026
Argentina	.4224	.4207	.4245
Brazil	.1190	.1190	.3244
Poland	.12	.12	.1930
Hungary pengo	.1762½	.1762½	.1749
Jugoslavia	.0176	.0176½	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0961⅛	.0296½	.2026
Rumania	.0061	.0059½	.193
Shanghai(tael)	.6062½	.6178	*
Hong Kong	.4937½	.4950	.5425
Bombay	.3635	.3625	.4866
Yokohama	.4819	.4915	.4984
Urguay	1.0086	1.0086	1.0342
Chile	.1191	.1192	.1216
Peru	3.68	3.68	4.8665
Canadian Ex.	.99 13/16	.99 13/16	1.00

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Mar	14.12	14.17	14.10	14.10	14.13
May	14.22	14.29	14.22	14.24	14.27
July	14.40	14.46	14.40	14.42	14.49
Oct	14.57	14.61	14.56	14.57	14.59
Jan	14.76	14.81	14.74	14.74	14.78

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Mar.	7.49	7.50	7.44	7.44	7.48
May	7.65	7.65	7.60	7.61	7.64
July	7.77	7.78	7.72	7.74	7.76
Oct.	7.83	7.84	7.80	7.80	7.83
Dec.	7.87	7.87	7.84	7.84	7.87
Jan.	7.89	7.90	7.85	7.86	7.89

Spots 7.84 down 5. Tone at close steady. Sales (British), 12,000; (American), 10,000.

LEE RUBBER LOSS

Lee Rubber & Tire for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, reports net loss of $1,024,669 after expenses, depreciation and interest. This compares with net income of $300,208, equal to $1.39 a share on 214,837 no-par shares in 1925. Net loss for year 1926 of $1,024,669 is before inventory adjustment for the year, which amounted to $645,399, making total net loss of $1,670,068.

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar. 9	Mar. 8
4100	Woolworth	125⅝	123⅞	125⅝	125¼
400	Wor Pump	27½	27⅛	27⅛	26½
200	Wright Aer	31	31	31	31¼
2500	Yel Truck	27¼	26¼	27¼	26⅝
100	Yel Truck pf	98	98	98	..
200	Younfist'n	90⅝	90½	90⅝	90

AMERICAN SUGAR EARNS $7.08 SHARE ON COMMON STOCK

The year 1926 was more favorable for sugar refiners but very unfavorable for sugar producers, according to the annual report by Earl D. Babst, chairman of the board of the American Sugar Refining Company. The company refined 1,374,350 tons of raw sugar at a profit of $7,091,978.56 or about ¼c a pound.

The total income of the company from all sources was $9,136,971.20, which, after provision for taxes, depreciation, interest on bonds and dividends declared, left a total of $936,990.20 for addition to surplus. The net income available for the common stock was 7.08 per cent.

The sum of $3,000,000 was charged off for depreciation, of which $1,000,000 was taken from the income of the year, and by reason of expenditures for replacements involved in the refinery construction program, $2,000,000 was drawn from a special reserve set up for that purpose several years ago.

The surplus amounts to $18,137,822.92, and cash to $23,104,824.28. The total sales of the company amounted to more than $171,000,000.

More than $200,000 was paid to 463 pensioners. The stockholders number 24,217, about one-half of whom are women, with average holdings of 37 shares.

DIVIDENDS

Western nUion declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable April 15 to stock of record March 25.

Utah Copper declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable March 31 to stock of record March 17.

Nevada Consolidated Copper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, paayble March 31 to stock of record March 17.

Will & Baumer Candle Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Exchange Trust Company, Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

National Supply Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 21.

American Power & Light declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50, payable April 1 to stock of record March 12.

Florida Power & Light declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

National City Bank declared an interim dividend of 2 per cent and National City Company an interim dividend of 1½ per cent, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 19. This is the first dividend to be paid on increased capital of both institutions, the former of $75,000,000 and latter of $25,000,000.

Mohawk Valley Company decvlared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable April 9 to stock of record March 25.

Ludlum Steel Company declared the regular quarterly 50 cents dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

New York Central declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent dividend, payable May 2 to stock of record March 31.

Royal Baking Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents a share on the common and 37½ cents a share on the preferred stock, payable April 5 to stock of record March 15.

Art Loom Corporation declared the regular quarterly 75-cent common dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

American Wholesale Corporation declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Otis Steel Company declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent prior preferred dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 19.

Everett Trust Company declared a quarterly dividend of $2, placing the stock on an $8 annual basis as compared with $6, the previous annual rate. The dividend is payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Chandler-Cleveland Motor Car Company declared the regular quarterly 62½ cents preferred dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

National Licorice Company declared the regular quarterly 1½ per cent preferred dividend, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

First National Bank, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 per cent, representing 20 per cent for the bank and 5 per cent for the First Security Company. The dividend is payable March 28 to stock of record March 26.

White Eagle Oil Company declared the regular quarterly 50 cents dividend payable April 20 to stock of record March 31.

H. R. Mallinson Company declared the regular quarterly $1.75 preferred dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Aluminum Company of America declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Jewel Tea Company declared back dividends of $7 on the preferred stock, reducing arrears from $14 to $7. Directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred. Both dividends are payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

Big Lake Oil Company declared a dividend of 17½ per cent, payable March 30 to stock of record March 24.

Plymouth Company declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 24.

Pratt & Whitney Company declared a dividend of $60 a share on the common and the regular quarterly of 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 17. Bement Pond owns all of the 20,000 common shares outstanding.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & So. Louis Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the common and 1¼ per cent on the preferred, payable April 20 to stock of record March 31.

Independent Pneumatic Tool Co. declared the regular quarterly $1 dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

John R. Thompson Company declared three regular monthly dividends of 30 cents each, payable April 1, May 2 and June 1 to stock of record March 23, April 22 and May 23 respectively.

W. L. Douglas Shoe Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

NO. CENTRAL TEXAS OIL'S YEAR

Earnings of the North Central Texas Oil Company, Inc., a royalty oil company, for the year 1926, before depreciation, federal taxes, etc., were $414,857, compared with $373,295 in 1925. This was equivalent to $1.67 a share on the 248,846 shares of common stock outstanding. After making allowance for depreciation, taxes, etc., earnings were $238,039, or 96 cents a share.

METROPOLITAN CHAIN STORES

Metropolitan Chain Stores, Inc., reports sales of $693,055 for February, an increase of $109,747 or 18.8 per cent compared with February last year. For the first two months of 1927 sales totaled $1,347,571, an increase of $196,847 or 17.1 per cent compared with last year.

PARK-UTAH COMPANY EARNINGS

Park-Utah Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, reports net of $1,553,595 after expenses, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 74 cents a share on 2,086,837 shares ($1 par), compared with $1,912,273 or 92 cents on 2,078,863 shares in 1925.

SAFEWAY STORES DIVIDEND

The annual dividend rate on the common stock of Safeway Stores has been raised from $8 to $10, with a quarterly disbursement of $2.50 a share. The regular quarterly of $1.75 on the preferred also was declared. Both are payable April 1 to holders of record March 20.

TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO.

Timken Roller Bearing Company net of $8,474,103 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes for 1923 equals $7.05 a share on 1,200,882 no-par shares, compared with $8,088,338 or $6.73 a share in 1925.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales in hundreds		High	Low	1:30
†25	AlphaPortCement	39	39	39
2	Alum Co Am pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
†75	Am Arch	105	105	105
3	AmBrnBovFgn vtc	17⅛	16½	17⅛
†10	Am Cellulose	110	110	110
2	Am El Prod vtc	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	Am Gas&El	71½	71½	71½
5	Am Haw S S	11½	11⅜	11½
1	Am Light&Trac	231	231	231
†25	Am Meter	94¼	94¼	94¼
†30	Am Pw&Lt pf	99½	99½	99½
5	Am Rayon	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
†150	AmRollingMills	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
2	Am Seat ctf	46¼	46	46¼
30	Am Thread pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1	Am Writ Pap vtc	10½	10½	10½
1	Am W P pf vtc	29½	29½	29½
3	AngloChilConNitra	14⅝	14¼	14¼
3	Asso Gas&El	40½	40½	40½
4	Bancitaly	113⅝	113⅝	113¼
6	BancitalyCor rts	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝
5	Bamberger&Co pf	106⅛	106	106⅛
3	Bliss Co	22	21½	22
10	Blyn Shoe	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
1	Bordon Co rts	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
17	Centrifugal Pipe	14¼	13⅜	14¼
†190	Comwlth Edison	140	140	140
6	Comwlth Pow	46	45⅞	45⅞
1	Cons G&E Balt	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
6	Cons Gas NY new	94½	94	94
8	Cons Gas NY pf n	91½	91⅜	91⅜
25	Cons Laund Corp	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
†10	Curtis Pub	177⅝	177⅝	177⅝
2	Curtiss Aero	24	23⅞	24
2	Curtiss Aero pf	92	89	92
1	De Forest vtc	8	8	8
3	De Forest R COD	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
†20	Dixon Crucible	170	169	170
2	Doehler Die-Cast	20	20	20
†50	Dominion Stores	75⅝	75	75⅝
19	Dubilier Cond	5⅛	4⅝	5
13	Durant Mot	7	7	7
3	Duz vtc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2	Eitingon Schilds	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1	Elec Bd & Sh	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
†70	El Bd & Sh pf	106¼	106	106
4	Elec Invest	34	34	34
1	Empire Pow	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
6	Estey Wel A	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2	Fageol Mot	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2	Fan Farm Candy	26	25⅞	26
*10	Ford Mot Can	470	470	470
17	Foundation Fore	19⅞	19½	19⅞
1	Freshman Chas	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
24	Fulton Sylphon	44½	42⅝	44
1	Garod Radio	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4	Gen Bak A	61⅝	60½	60½
40	Gen Bak B	6⅛	6	6
1	Gen Ice Cream	44	44	44
4	Gen Pub Ser	12½	12½	12½
2	Gillette Saf Raz	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1	Gleasonite Prod	9½	9½	9½
1	Glen Alden Coal	167¼	167¼	167¼
3	Goodyear T&R	36¼	36¼	36¼
1	Happiness C St A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
*20	Hercules Pw	185	185	185
†30	Hercules Powd pf	116	116⅜	116
2	Hires Co	22½	22½	22½
2	Horn & Hardart	52	51¼	51½
4	Indust Rayon A	7⅛	7	7
11	Int Concrete Ind	1	1	1
1	Int Tel&T wi	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
18	Inter Silver	145	134⅞	144¾
3	Inter Ut A	34¼	34	34¼
2	Inter Ut B	4½	4½	4½
64	Johns Manville n	64⅞	62¼	64⅞
†825	Johns Man pf n	116¼	116	116
1	Landov Hold A st	16½	16½	16½
22	Lehigh Pw Sec n	18⅛	18	18⅛
15	Lehigh ValCl cfs	41½	41	41
†25	LehighValClSls	98½	98½	98½
1	Lib McN&Lib	10	10	10
1	Loose Wiles wi	39	39	39
†*0	Long Is Lgt pf	108½	108½	108½
2	MacAnd&Forb n	42	41⅜	41⅜
2	Mad Sq Gar ctf	17⅞	17	17½
1	Marc Wireless Ln	4	4	4
†25	Massey Harris	113	113	113
1	Mead John&Co n	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
†350	Mid West Ut pf	108¼	107⅞	107⅞
2	Midvale Stl Del	25	25	25
1	Mirror Co pf	87⅜	87⅜	87¼
2	Mohawk&Hud Pw	24⅛	24½	24½
1	Nat Leather	2½	2½	2½
†50	Nat Pw&Lt pf	105½	105½	105½
11	Nat Pub Serv A	21½	21½	21½
15	Nat Pub Serv B	18⅝	17⅝	18
†10	N J Zinc	184½	184½	184½
1	No'east Pow	16¼	16¼	16¼
3	No Ohio Pow	12¼	12¼	12¼
†20	No OntP&Lt pf	89	89	89
1	No States Pow A	112	112	112
†50	No States Pow pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Penn Gas & El A	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1	Penn Ohio Secur	9½	9½	9½
†190	Penn Wat&Pow	178	176¼	178
†25	Pillsbury Flour	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
†50	Prov Gas	87½	86	87½
7	Pullman wi	73	72½	73
1	Rand Kard Bureau	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
12	Rem-Rand Inc new	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞
4	Reo Motor	20	20	20
*10	Rickenbacker Mot	35	35	35
†20	Safeway Stores	277	270	270
3	Servel Del	9⅝	9¼	9¼
*10	Singer Mfg	375	375	375
13	So'east Pw&Lt	30¼	30	30¼
1	So'east P&L pf	104	104	104
1	So'east P&L pt pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
1	So Cities Util	31	31	31
†25	So Cities Util pf	82½	82½	82½
2	Stutz Mot	20	19⅞	20
‡†50	Swift & Co	117½	117⅛	117⅛
1	Swift Int	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1	Thatcher Co ct pf	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
3	Trans Lux Day P	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
†25	Trumbull Stl	80	80	80
71	Unit Bis B	10⅜	10	10
22	Un Lt&Pow A nw	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
†50	Un Lt&Pow A pf	92⅜	92	92
8	US Distrib pf new	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2	US Gypsum	87	87	87
3	US Light&H nw	47	46⅞	46⅞
2	Universal Pictures	39	39	39
1	Util Pow&LtBctf	14	14	14
1	Util Shares pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
†25	Wes Oil&Snow ctf	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
30	Wes Oil & Snowpf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
3	White Sew Mch	20	19⅞	20
	STANDARD OILS			
16	Continental Oil	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
†20	Cumberland Pipe	127	127½	127
16	Humble Oil&Ref	55⅛	54⅝	55⅛
4	Imp Oil Canada	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
1	Indiana Pipe Line	65⅝	65	65
5	Inter Pet	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞
7	Nat Trans	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜
2	North P L	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
4	Prairie Oil & Gas	50⅞	51	51
3	Prairie Pipe Line	143	142⅝	143
27	Stand Oil Indiana	67¼	67	67¼
2	do Kentucky	118	117⅝	117⅝
2	do Nebraska	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
34	Vacuum Oil	104	103½	103⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS OILS			
35	Am Cont Oilfields	.98	.98	.98
8	Am Maracaibo	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
8	Barnsdall deb rts	6¼	6⅛	6¼
15	Carib Syn	22¼	22	22
95	Cities Serv new	49⅞	49½	49¾
7	do pf	88⅝	88½	88½
2	do B pf	8	8	8
1	do BB pf	82	82	82
12	Colombian Synd	2½	2⅞	2⅞
6	Creole Synd	13	12⅝	12⅞
2	Crown Central	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
31	Gibson Oil	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2	Kirby Pt	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
16	Leonard Oil	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
9	Lion Oil	26⅝	26⅜	26¾
14	Lone Star Gas	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛
1	Mex Panuco	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Mountain & Gulf O	1¼	1¼	1¼
3	Mountain Prod	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
†40	Natl Fuel & Gas	240	235	236
1	New Mex & Ariz Ld	12	12	12
3	Pandem Oil	6⅜	6⅛	6¼
2	Pennock Oil Corp	10	10	10
13	Reiter Foster	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
2	Salt-Creek Cons	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2	Salt Creek Prod	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
4	Tidal Osage	24	24	24
16	do non vot	22¼	22	22¼
2	Tide Wat Asso Oil	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
2	Transcontinent pf	76	75	75
4	Venez Pet	6¼	6¼	6¼
	MINING			
14	Cons Cop Min	3	2⅞	2⅞
2	Cresson Gold	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4	Eng Gold Mines	3½	3¼	3¼
2	Hecla Min	14⅝	14½	14⅝
9	Nipissing Mines	8¼	8⅛	8¼
1	Noranda Mines	21¼	21¼	21¼
2	Shattuck D	5½	5½	5½
1	Teck Hugh Gold	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
5	Tonopah Bel Dev	1½	1½	1½
2	Tonopah Mining	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2	Utah Apex Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	1:30
2	Ala Pow 5s '56	99½	99½	99½
6	All Pack 8s '39	59	58½	59
15	do 6s '39	51⅞	51	51
41	Aluminum 5s '52	100¼	100	100¼
16	Am G&E 6sB 2014	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
17	Am P&L 6s 2016	101¼	101	101¼
13	Am Seat 6s '36	104½	104¼	104¼
15	AmWritPap6s'47	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	Anac Cop 6s A '29	102¼	102¼	102¼
13	AppalacPow5s'56	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2	Ark P&L 5s '56	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5	Assd G&E 6s '55	105	105	105
11	AssdSimHdw6½'33	94½	94	94½
5	Atl Frt&Sug 8s'49	19½	19¼	19½
4	Beaver Bd 8s '33	96	96	96
7	CarolinaP&L5s'56	101	100⅞	100⅞
10	Chile Cop 5s '47	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞
9	Cities Ser 6s '66	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
11	ComLarabee6s'41	97¼	97	97¼
2	Con Gas Balt 6s'49	107½	107½	107½
2	Con Textile 8s '41	94½	94¼	94¼
1	Cubana Comp 6s'29	97¼	97¼	97¼
12	Cudahy Pack 5s'46	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Detroit C G 5s'50	99⅜	99¼	99¼
5	Duke Pri Pw 6s'66	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6	Fisk Rub 5½s'31	97½	97½	97½
26	FlaPow&Lt 5s'54	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝
5	Gair Rob 7s'37	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5	Gal Sig Oil 7s'30	91	91	91
1	Gatineau Pw 5s'56	96½	96½	96½
6	do 6s '41	99½	99½	99½
25	Gen M Acp 6s '37	100¼	100	100¼
10	Georgia Pow 5s	99½	99½	99½
1	Gulf Oil 5s '37	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Gulf St Util 5s '56	95¼	95¼	95¼
5	Hood Rub 5½s'36	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5	Indepdt O 6½s '31	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	Indiana L 6s'41	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
14	Inter Gt N 5s'56	99½	99½	99½
46	Int Paper 6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	I Rys C Am 6½'47	92	92	92
34	Int Nat G 6'36 ww	101	100⅞	100⅞
3	Laclede G 5½'35	101	100⅞	101
10	Lehigh P S 6'26 A	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
7	Man Ltd 5½'51	99¼	99	99¼
1	Mass Gas 5½'46	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	McCallum H 6½'41	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
7	McCrory St 5½'41	98⅜	98	98
15	Misouri P 5'77 F	100⅜	100	100⅜
3	Mont Ward Pr 5'46	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2	Montreal L&P 5'51	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Nat P&L 6'26	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Nat Pub Ser 6½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
15	Nichols & S 6s	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
19	Nor Am Ed 5'57	98⅛	90	90
1	N St P cvt 6½'33	112¼	112¼	112¼
6	Ohio Pw 4½'56 D	90¼	90¼	90¼
21	Pn O Ed 6s 50 ww	96¼	96⅛	96¼
3	Pub Sv NJ5½s'56	101	101	101
72	Pb Sv G&E 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99¾
5	Seabd AF 6s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
20	Shawsheen 7s '31	100½	100¼	100½
7	SEP&L 6s'25 ww	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
35	So Cal Ed 5s'51	99¼	99	99¼
87	So Cal Ed 5s'51 nw	99⅜	99	99⅛
4	So Gas 6½s '35	103	103	103
32	Swift Co 5s '32	..	99¾	99¾
4	Transctl Oil 7s '30	99½	99	99
1	US Rub 6½s'30	102	102	102
1	USRub6½s39	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	USSmelt5½s35	102	101⅞	101⅞
9	WabashRy5sB76	100	100	100
5	WebsterMill6½s33	95	94⅛	94⅛
	FOREIGN BONDS			
5	AgricMtge7s'46	96	96	96
20	AndnNatC6sww	102½	102½	102½
5	BataviaPet4½s42	96¼	96¼	96¼
48	BerlinEl6½s51	97⅝	97½	97½
15	BerEElv&Un6½s56	97	86⅞	97
14	Bolivia7s58	98⅝	98½	98⅝
6	BuenAiresPr7½s47	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝
1	BuenAiresProv7s52	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
16	BuenAiresProv7s57	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2	ChileMtgeBk6s	95	95	95
1	CostaRicaRep7s	95	95	95
2	DanishMBk6s70	100½	100¼	100½
1	GerConMun7s	100½	100½	100½
9	GtConElP6½s50	95¼	95¼	95¼
5	HamburgState6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5	Krupp7s29	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
113	LombardElect7s	96⅝	95⅞	96⅝
7	LowAust7½s50	101	100⅞	101
5	Medellin Col 7s '51	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Mendoza Pr 7s '51	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
140	Montecatini 7s '37	93¼	93⅛	93⅛
6	Montevidea 6s '59	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
3	Peru 7½s '56	99¼	99¼	99¼
24	PrussiaFS 6½s '51	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
1	Rio Grande 7s '66	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1	Russ6½sctfs NC'19	13	13	13
3	Sau Fls Ltd 5s '55	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
10	Saxon StM 6½s '46	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Siem & Hal 7s '35	102½	102½	102½
51	Siem&Hal 6½s	105¼	104⅝	105¼
65	Stinnes Corp 7s	100⅜	99⅞	100¼
30	Stinnes Indus 7s	100⅜	100	100⅜
25	Swiss Con 5½s '29	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞
7	TietzLeon 7½s '46	110	109½	110
125	Un Elec Serv 7s	98	97⅛	98
4	UnStlWk Brb7s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
35	UStWkGer 6½s'51	105⅜	105	105
1	USWGer 6½sAww	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
35	UStWkGer 6½s C	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞

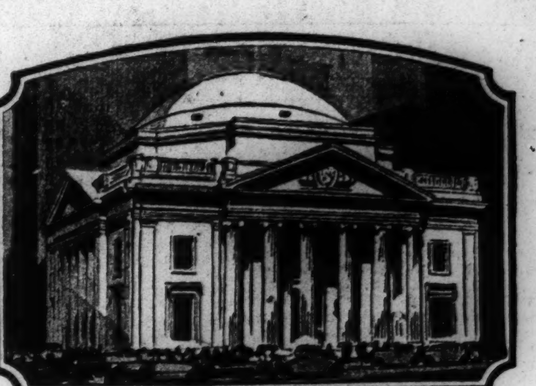
†Actual sales. *Cent stock. ‡Ex-dividend.

HECLA MINING COMPANY

Hecla Mining Company reports for th year ended Dec. 31, 1926, net income afte expenses, ordinary taxes, depreciation depletion, etc., but before federal taxes, of $2,530,475, compared with $2,764,970 in 1925. Stock outstanding amounts to 1,000,000 shares of 25 cents par value.

WEST PENN ELECTRIC

West Penn Electric for the 12 months ended Jan. 31 shows surplus of $4,729,253 after depreciation, interest and taxes, compared with $3,660,189 in the preceding 12 months.



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FRESH DOWNTURN IN WHEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—Wheat underwent fresh downturns today owing largely to bearish aspects of the Government report about domestic reserve stocks. Prediction of big Argentine wheat shipments also was a bear factor.

Opening unchanged to ⅜c off, wheat suffered a moderate general setback. Corn and provisions developed firmness but oats were easy, corn starting unchanged to ⅛c down, and subsequently scoring gains all around.

Today's opening prices: Wheat—May 1.40 to 140¼, July 1.33⅝ to 1.33⅞, Sept. 1.31½. Corn—May 75⅜ to 76, July 80⅜ to 80⅝, Sept. 84¼ to 84⅜. Oats—May 46½, July 46⅝ to 46⅜, Sept. 44½ to 44⅝.

LONDON STOCKS ARE IRREGULAR

LONDON, March 9—The perplexing Chinese situation and the tightening of monetary rates diminished business on the stock exchange today.

Oils were easier on profit-taking. Industrials and textiles were narrow. Courtaulds was again in supply, trade being disappointed over the colorless stockholders meeting yesterday.

Marconi shares improved. Mines were irregular. Rubbers were steady. Home rails were irregular. Royal Dutch was 32½, Rio Tinto 41⅛ and Courtauids 5⅝.

The gilt-edge division was steady. Foreign issues improved. French rentes, however, were slightly easier.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

Gross earnings of Southern California Edison Company for January, 1927, according to advices received by E. H. Rollins & Sons, show an increase of $342,312, or 16 per cent over January, 1926, hte total for the month being $2,424,665 in 1927, as compared with $2,082,354.04 last year. The balance remaining for dividends and depreciation after deducting fixed charges amounted to $1,181,272 in 1927, compared with $725,437 for hte like month last year.

WORLD WOOL OUTPUT GAINS

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—World wool production in 1926 was 3,060,730,000 pounds, it was calculated today by the Commerce Department. This represented an increase of 78,000,000 pounds over 1925 total. Australia gained 35,000,000 pounds and the United States 18,000,000 pounds.

S. H. KRESS SALES INCREASE

February and two months' sales of S. H. Kress & Co. show increases as follows:

	1927	1926	% Inc.
Feb. sales	$3,524,634	$3,280,171	7.7
2 months	6,826,884	6,226,196	7.8

CHILDS COMPANY SALES GAIN

February and two months' sales of Childs Company show gains as follows:

	1927	1926	Inc.
Feb. sales	$2,319,337	$1,925,603	$393,734
2 months	4,856,761	4,045,956	810,80

FOREIGN WOOL VALUES STILL MAKING GAINS

Firm Prices Are Quoted at Sydney and New Zealand—Domestic Sales Small

As the season draws toward a close in the foreign primary wool markets, values continue to strengthen, and it seems to be clear that there will be no cheap wools available for those who may have waited for the foreign markets to take another "dip."

Europe and Japan, during the season now coming to a close, have demonstrated their ability to "lift" the clip of the Southern Hemisphere with very little aid from the richest country in the world, the United States.

American purchases in the foreign primary markets this season will be slightly more than half of what they were last season. In Australia this country has taken rather more than half as much wool as was bought last season, and the same is true at the moment with reference to the South American markets, while at the Cape our total purchases will not greatly exceed one-quarter of the purchases made last year.

Argentine Shipments

Up to the first of March, there had been shipped from Argentine ports 143,410 bales, compared with 143,300 bales during the corresponding period last year. Of the total shipments, the United States has taken 14,300 bales, compared with 20,000 bales last year.

In the same period (from Oct. 1, 1926, to March 1, 1927), there were shipped from Montevideo a total of 78,487 bales, of which 14,000 bales were destined to the United States, whereas a year ago, there had been shipped from Montevideo 60,497 bales of which the United States was the leading consignee with 23,800 bales.

In the Sydney (Australia) sales this week, there has been a very considerable supply of good to choice wools and competition for them has been keen. The buying, however, has been largely for countries other than the United States, England and the Continent mainly, while Japan is still showing good interest.

Sydney Prices

In Sydney, the best 64-70s wools have been sold this week on a clean basis, landed Boston, equivalent to $1.01 to $1.10 depending upon the fineness of the wool, very largely. Thus, the finest wool of 64-70s quality commanded $1.04 to $1.10, while a longer and more even wool for staple but leaning rather to 64s than to 70s for quality, has brought $1.01 to $1.05, clean basis.

For super 64s, the market in Sydney has been quotable on the equivalent basis of 95 cents to $1, clean landed in bond, at Boston, while 60-64s super wools have been selling at prices equivalent to 89 to 96 cents, and super 60-58s have been selling at 86@88 cents.

In the Melbourne market, there has been a rather poorer selection of the merino wools, good combing 64-70s selling in the range of $1 to $1.05, clean in bond, at Boston, while super 60-64s were fetching about 91 cents, clean landed in bond at Boston, and 60-58s were fetching about 87 cents.

New Zealand Prices Firm

At the sale in Napier, New Zealand, this week Monday and Tuesday, the selection, from the point of view of American buyers, was only a medium one and very little wool was taken for this country but prices were maintained on a very firm basis, with values hardly changed at all.

There will be 4500 bales offered in Invercargill tomorrow, but the selection here is an ordinary one also. English buyers are controlling the New Zealand market this season.

Offerings from Montevideo are being made at fully recent quotations; in fact, prices are if anything rather dearer than they were. For super skirted and rewound 58-60s, on a cost and freight basis, landed in bond at Boston, in the grease, 43 cents is generally asked for the best packings, while for 56s, 41½ to 42 cents is the general asking price.

For 50s, 37@38 cents is usually asked; for IIIs, 34@35 cents and for IVs, 30 cents is minimum, with few offerings of Vs which are quoted at about 27 cents. These wools, all, or nearly all, are being sent to Europe because they are too high for this market.

Bradford Optimistic

In consequence of a decided improvement in Yorkshire, and to a lesser extent on the Continent, Bradford is predicting that the second series of London Colonial wool auctions will show a rise of about 5 per cent at the opening of the series next Tuesday, March 15.

There will be offered at this series a total of 152,000 bales, a respectable offering, of which 85,000 bales will be Australian wool; 42,000 bales, New Zealand; 2000 bales, Cape; 18,000 bales Punta Arenas, and the balance of 25,000 bales held-over wool.

The second series of East India sales opened in Liverpool Monday of this week with a total offering of 24,500 bales. The cables describe the wools being offered as very ordinary on the whole. Prices were generally well maintained on a parity with the closing rates of the preceding series.

At the sale of the second day—yesterday—some of the better Joria and Vicanere wools were offered and prices were showing a tendency upward. For the best Jorias, 22 pence was being paid while for the best white Vicaneres, 25¼ pence was being paid and for the best French yellow wools, 18½ pence was being paid. The price for the Vicaneres is about a penny to 1½ pence above the level of the last series closing rates.

Domestic Market Slow

On this side the Atlantic, business in the wool industries has come to pretty much of a standstill. Manufacturers, mostly, have been running out of orders, while those mills which have orders in hand are buying with extreme caution. Business in the goods market just now is "between hay and grass," with the new heavyweight season lines developing very slowly.

In the West, the contracting movement has come to a halt, with more than 60,000,000 pounds under contract, and some estimates placing the quantity as high as 75,000,000 pounds.

Sales in the eastern seaboard markets have not been large, and the tendency of prices has been slightly in favor of the buyer. Medium fleece wools in particular are down a half cent to a cent a pound from the recent high level, good quarter-blood Ohio and Michigan selling at 43@43½ cents and three-eighths combing at 44@45 cents.

Even the choicer fine wools are barely firm. It is reported that some contracts have been resold at a basis approximating $1.05, clean landed in Boston, for 12 months Texas. Scoured wools are slow with prices hardly changed. Noils are fairly steady.

Mohair still is rather inactive, although some demand continues for medium descriptions which are saleable at about 55 cents.

BOSTON ELEVATED REPORT

Trustees of Boston Elevated Railway report for January excess revenue over cost of service of $186,947, compared with $223,302 in the similar month a year ago. For the seven months of the trustees' fiscal year ending Jan. 31 cost of service exceeded revenue by $627,267, as compared with excess cost of service for the corresponding period a year ago of $118,217.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	106¾	106¾
Allegheny Val gen 4s '42	95½	95½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104¼	104¼
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	96⅝	96⅝
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '37	99½	99½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅛	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅞	104⅞
Am T T col 4s '29	99	99
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅛	103⅛
Am T & T sf 5s '60	101⅞	101⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106⅛	105⅞
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104⅝	104⅝
Am W Wa Elec 6s '75	101⅝	101⅝
Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39	101¼	101¼
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104¼	104
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	108⅛	108
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	107⅞	107⅞
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	87½	87
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92¾	92¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	95	94⅞
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅞	102¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93⅜	93⅜
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	93	93
Atl Coast Line 7s '30	103⅝	103⅝
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	79½	79
Atl Gulf & W I 5s '59	74½	74
B&O 5s ser D	101	101
B&O 1st 4s '48	94	93⅞
B&O cv 4½s '33	98	97⅞
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅛	101
B&O 6s '29	102⅜	102½
B&O rfg 6s '95	108½	108⅝
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	93½	93¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102¼	101⅞
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40 war	104¼	104
Barnsdall Corp 6s ex-war	92	91⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103⅛	103⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104	104
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101	101
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	99	99
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	102¼	102¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	85½	85½
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	103⅛	103⅛
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	94	94
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104⅝	104⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	104	103⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98⅝	98⅝
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	104⅛	104⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	158½	158½
Buff R&P 4½s '57	95⅝	95⅝
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100	100
Cal Pet 5s '39	96¼	96
Cal Pet sf 6½s '33	103¼	103¼
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100½	100¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	118½	118⅛
Can North sf 7s '40	115⅝	115⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	84¼	84¼
Can aPcific 4½s '46	96⅝	96¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108	108
Cespedes Sugar 7½s	99½	99
Cen Dist Tel 5s '43	102⅜	102⅜
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	104⅞	103⅝
Cen New Eng 4s '61	82	82
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91⅛	91⅛
Cen Pacific 5s	102	101⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99½	99½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97½	97½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	70⅞	70⅞
Chi M & Pug Sd 4s '49	59½	59½
Chi M & St P gen 4s '89	85¼	85
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25 ct	59⅝	59¼
Chi M & St P cv 4½s ct	59⅝	59¼
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014	95½	95½
Chi M & St P col 6s '34	103½	103¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	77½	77½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	89¼	89¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	93¼	93¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	95¼	95¼
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	91⅛	91⅛
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	98	97⅞
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	72¼	72¼
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	66	66
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	81¼	81¼
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	91⅞	91⅞
Chi & Nw 7s '30	106⅜	106¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	87¼	87¼
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	104⅞
Chile Copper col 6s '32	110¼	110
Cities Ser P&L 6s '44	101⅜	101
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '56	102	101⅞
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	90¼	90¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103⅛	103⅛
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96½	95⅞
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	97¼	97¼
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	96	95½
Commercial Cable 4s 2397	77½	77½
Commercial Credit 5½s	91⅞	91⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	89½	79⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅝	105½
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	76½	76½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98⅛	98⅛
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	99⅜	99¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93½	93⅜
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	121⅛	120⅛
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104¼	104¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s sta	98⅝	98⅝
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	98⅛	98
Den & Rio & con 4s '36	91⅛	91⅛
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	80⅝	80
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107⅝	107⅝
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	94½	94½
Duquesne Lt 5½s B '49	105¼	105¼
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105½	105⅛
Empire Gas&F 7½s '37	107⅛	107⅛
Empire Gas&F 6½s '41	104	104
Erie 1st con 4s '96	81¼	81¼
Erie cv 4s B '53	81	81
Erie cv 4s D '53	82¼	81¼
Erie gen 4s '96	75¼	75¼
Erie 1st con 7s '30	106¼	106¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	99½	99½
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	110	110
Gen Pet 5s '40	100⅝	100⅝
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	110½	110¼
Grand Rapid Ind 4½s	97¼	97¼
Granby Mining 7s '30	145	142¼
Great Northern 4½s '76	94⅝	94⅝
Great Northern 5s '73	103⅞	103⅞
Great Northern 5½s '52	109⅛	109⅛
Great Northern 7s '36	114	114
Havana Elec 5½s rcts	89½	89½
Havana Elec 5s '52	97½	97½
Hershey Choc 5½s '40	102⅜	102⅜
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	100¼	100¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	88	88
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99	99
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Cen 4s '52	91⅜	91⅜
Ill Cen 4½s '66	97½	97
Ill Cen 5½s '34	102¼	102¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	103⅛	103⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97	97
Inland Steel 5½s '45	102¼	102¼
Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65	103⅛	102⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	76⅜	76⅜
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	76⅝	76⅝
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	80⅝	80⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	98	97⅞
Ind & Louis 4s	86	86
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	88⅞	88⅝
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	97⅜	97⅜
Int Paper 6s '55	101¼	101¼
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	76⅝	76
Int Tel&Tel 5½s '45	109⅛	109
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	95¼	93
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	52¼	52¼
Kanaw & Mich 2d 5s '27	100	100
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	73½	73½
Kan Gas&Elec 6s '52	104⅛	104⅛
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	103¼	102⅞
Kinney Co 7½s '36	104½	104¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	104¼	104¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	99¼	99¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	98⅝	98⅝
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	98⅝	98⅝
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	106⅜	106⅜
Long Island rfg 4s '49	88⅜	88⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	105⅝	105
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100¼	100¼
L&N uni 4s '40	96½	96⅜
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	101	101
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	88	87⅞
Long Island N S	100	100
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	105⅞	105⅞
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97	97
Met Edison rfg 6s '52	108¼	108¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98¼	98⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99	98⅞
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	86⅞	86⅞
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	101	100⅞
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	101⅞	101⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76⅝	76⅝
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	100¼	100¼
Mo Pac 6s E '55	107⅝	107⅝
Mob & Ohio StL&C 4s	88	87⅞
Mobile New 6s	101⅝	101⅝
Murray Body 6½s '34	97⅝	97⅝
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	61	61
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	99¼	99¼
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	101⅝	101⅝
N O T & M 5½s '54	105⅝	105¼
N E T & T 4½s '61 B	96⅛	96⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96⅝	96⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98⅝	98⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106⅛	106
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	105¼	105¼
N Y City 4½s '63 Mar	107	107
N Y Edison 5s '44	103¼	103¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	115⅛	114⅞
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	92⅝	92⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	79⅝	79⅝
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104	104
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	107⅛	107⅛
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	77⅞	77⅞
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	56⅞	56⅞
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	76⅞	76⅞
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	89⅛	89⅛
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99⅛	99⅛
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅛	110⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108	108
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	82	81⅝
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	104	104
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	104¼	104⅛
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101	101
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	91⅝	91⅝
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	90⅝	90⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	97	97
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67	67
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	92	91⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100⅝	100⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105½	105½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	113¼	113¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106⅛	106⅛
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	101¼	101¼
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	98⅛	98⅛
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	107½	107½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	88⅛	88⅛
Otis Steel 6s A '41	93⅝	93⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅛	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102⅛	102
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101⅝	101⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104½	104¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97⅝	97⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	99⅛	99⅛
Penn Dixie 6s '41	100½	100½
Penn R R con 4s '48	95¼	95¼
Penn R R con 4½s '60	102⅝	102⅝
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99⅝	99⅝
Penn R R 5s '64	103	102⅞
Penn R R gen 5s '68	108⅜	108⅜
Penn RR col 7s '30	106¼	106⅛
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s'47 reg	99½	99½
Peo Gas L&S (Chi) 5s '47	101⅝	101⅝

	High	Low
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	42⅜	42⅜
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	100⅝	100⅝
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	103⅛	103⅛
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	105⅝	105⅝
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103⅛	103⅛
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	108	108
Pitts C C&StL 4½ B	100¼	100¼
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	101⅛	101⅛
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107⅝	107⅝
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	96½	96½
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48	107⅛	107⅛
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '64	104⅞	104⅞
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	105⅛	105
Reming Arms s f 6s '37	96½	96½
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	100½	100½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	91⅛	91⅛
Rio G & W col 4s '49	84⅛	84⅛
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	95⅝	95⅝
Rogers-Brown Iron 7s '42	40	39⅝
Rutland Can 4s '49 sta	83	83
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	98¼	98¼
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	93⅞	93⅞
St L R M & Pac 5s '55	80⅛	80⅛
St L & S F 4s A '50	86	85⅝
St L & S F 5s B '50	100⅛	100
St L & S F adj 6s '55	100	99⅞
St L & S F inc 6s '60	97⅝	97½
St L S W con 4s '32	95½	95¼
St L S W 1st 5s '52	97½	97½
St P M & M Pac 4s '40	92	92
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	94	94
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	89⅞	89⅝
Schulco Co 6½s B	100	100
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	81⅝	81⅝
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	73¼	73¼
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	86½	86
Seabd A L con 6s '45	98⅝	98¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35	97⅝	97½
Silesian Am 7s '41	100⅛	100
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	96¼	96¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s	100	99⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	98¼	98¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	99⅞
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100⅜	100⅜
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102⅞	102½
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	102
So Pacific col 4s '49	88⅝	88⅝
So Pacific cv 4s '29	98⅞	98⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93⅝	93⅝
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	90⅝	90⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	86⅝	86⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	106⅞	106⅞
So Ry gen 6s '56	113⅛	113⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	120⅝	120⅝
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103⅛	103⅛
Stand Oil N J 5s '46	102	101⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99⅝	99⅝
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	99½	99¼
Tenn Coal I&R Co	103¼	103¼
Tenn Copper 6s '25	100½	100½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	105⅞
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	88	88
Texarkana 5½s '50	104¼	104¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	62	61⅞
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108¼	108¼
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99	99¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	99¼	99¼
Union El of Chi 5s '45	82¼	82¼
Union Pacific 6s '28	101⅝	101⅝
Univ Pipe & R Co 6s '36	90	89⅝
U Fuel Gas 6s '36	104¼	104¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	95½	95⅜
U S Steel s f 5s '63	106⅞	106⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97⅜	97⅜
Va Ry 5s '62	104¼	104¼
Wabash 5½s '75	104¼	104¼
Walworth 6s '45	95¼	95¼
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	95⅜	94⅞
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105⅝	105⅝
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100⅞	100⅞
Western Electric 5s '44 reg	101⅝	101⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	102¼	102⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	80	79⅝
Western Pac 5s A '46	99⅝	99⅝
Western Un r e 4½s '50	98⅝	98½
Western Un col 5s '51	101⅝	101½
Western Un 6½s '36	111⅞	111⅞
West'house El & Mfg 5s '46	101½	101½
Wheeling Stl 5½s '48	97⅝	97⅝
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	87⅝	87⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '36	101	101
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	80	80
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102	102
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	83	82⅞
Youngstown S & T 6s '48	104⅝	104¼

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94⅞	94⅝
Antioquia 7s '45 A	96⅝	96⅛
Antioquia 7s '45 B	96⅛	96⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '60 Oct	98⅝	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98⅝	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅛	99⅛
Argentine 6s '58 B	98⅝	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '61	98⅞	98⅞
Australia 5s '55	98	98⅛
Australia 5s '55	98	97⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	104⅞
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	94	93⅞
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97½	97¼
Bavaria 6½s rcts '45	99⅞	99⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	95⅞	95⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100⅞	100⅝
Belgium 7s '55	104⅝	104½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	112	112
Belgium (King) 7s ct '56	102⅜	102⅜
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100	100
Berlin 6½s '50	99⅛	99⅛
Bogota (City) 8s '45	103⅞	103⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	104½	104
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	95⅝	95½
Brazil 6½s '57	93¼	92⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	97½	97¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106⅝	106⅝
Bremen 7s '35	103⅛	103⅛
Bulgaria 7s rcts 67	91⅞	91⅝
Caldas 7½s '46	97½	97¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104⅜	104⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	106	104⅜
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	101⅝	101½
Chile (Bank) 6½s ct '61	96⅝	96⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94⅞	94⅞
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100⅞	100⅞
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	108⅝	108⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s rcts '60	93⅝	93⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s rcts '61	93⅝	93⅝
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	27⅞	27⅞
Cologne 6½s '50	93⅞	93⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '27	100⅛	100⅛
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Christiania (City) 6s '54	100⅝	100⅝
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	85	85
Cundinamarca (Ry) 7s '46	94⅞	94⅞
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	108⅜	108⅜
Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45	107	106⅞
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	108⅛	108⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103⅝	103⅝
Dresden 7s '45	103⅞	103⅞
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	102	102
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	103⅛	103⅛
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	103⅛	103⅛
Est R R Co 7s '54	99	98⅞
Fiat 7s war '46	103	102⅞
Fiat 7s x war '46	93⅞	93
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	95	95
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100⅛	100⅛
Finland (Rep) 6½s rcts '56	97⅜	97⅜
Finnish A 6½s '54	98⅛	98⅛
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102⅜	102
French Nat SS 7s '49	98⅛	97⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	101⅞	101⅞
French (Rep) 8s '45	109⅝	109
French (Rep) 7½s '41	109⅛	109¼
German 7s '49	107⅝	107⅝
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	102⅞	102⅞
German El Pow 6½s '50	97½	97½
German G E 6½s '40war	116½	116
German G E 6½s '40 x war	101⅝	101¼
German G E 7s '45	104⅜	104¼
Good Hope 7s '45	102⅛	102⅛
Graz 8s '54	101⅞	101⅞
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	99⅝	99⅝
Holland Am Line 6s '47	98⅛	98½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	103⅜	103
Hungary Mun 7½s rct '45	100	100
Ilsede & Stl 7s '46	102¼	102¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	95⅛	94⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93⅝	93½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¼	98⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	91⅞	91⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101¼	101⅛
Jap (IndBank) 6s '27	100⅝	100⅜
Leipzig 7s rcts '47	101⅜	101⅜
Lyons (City 6s '34	95¼	95½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	95¼	95¼
Mex 4s small A '10	23½	23½
Mex 6s large A '33	42	42
Montevid (City) 7s '52	101¼	101¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	96½	96¼
Norway 5½s '65	100⅝	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	102¼	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¼	102¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96⅝	96⅝
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	92½	92
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	99	99
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	98½	98½
Peru 7½s '40	100⅝	100⅝
Poland 6s '40	82½	82½
Poland 8s '50	96⅛	96
Prague (City) 7½s '52	106⅝	106⅝
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	111⅜	111⅜
Rhine Main 7s ct '50	103⅛	103⅛
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	102⅞	102⅞
Rhinelbe 7s '46 x-war	120	120
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	120	120
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	104	104
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	105¼	105
Rotterdom (City) 6s '64	104¼	104¼
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56 rcts	99⅜	99
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	104⅞	104⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	105⅝	105⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	103⅛	103⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	99½	98⅝
Santa Fe 7s '42	95½	95
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	100	100
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	100⅛	100¼
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	103⅜	103⅜
Sweden (King) 6s '39	103⅝	103⅝
Swiss Confed 8s '40	113¼	113¼
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	98⅛	98
Toho El Pow 7s '55	99¼	99¼
Tokyo El Pow 7s '52	78⅞	78⅞
Uligwa El Pow 7s '45	99	99
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118	118
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅝	104⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95½	95½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	108⅝	108⅝
Westphalia 6½s '50	97½	97½
Yokohama 6s '61	96	95⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Mar.9	Last Mar.8
3½s '47	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.18
1st 4¼s '47	103.23	103.28	103.23	103.25	103.16
2d 4¼s '42	100.26	100.26	100.24	100.26	100.24
3d 4¼s '28	101.12	101.12	101.12	101.12	101.12
3d 4¼s rg	101.10	101.10	101.10	101.10	101.9
4th 4¼s '32	104.12	104.12	104.8	104.10	104.10
4th 4¼s rg	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.00
US 3¾s '56	104.24	104.29	104.24	104.29	104.24
US 4s '54	107.24	108.12	107.24	108.12	107.24
US 4¼s '52	112.24	113.9	112.24	113.7	112.19

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

CLOTH MARKET STRONGER WITH PRICES RISING

Heavy Trading Last Week, With Urgent Demand for Spot Goods, Feature

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 9 (Special)—Primary cotton goods markets staged another demonstration of strength during the last week and heavy trading featured nearly all gray goods markets, sales aggregating upward of 30,000,000 yards in two days alone, in the New York market.

The demand was broad enough to embrace nearly all sections of the market, and it was not confined as formerly to early delivery goods.

Forward contracts extending through the summer, and in some cases through August into September, were placed in volume, and a great deal of business was done for May and June delivery. Quick goods, of course, still carried a sharp premium, and were in urgent demand wherever available.

While the gray goods trading during February was not as heavy as that put through in January, it was fully up to previous years' records for that month, and was the basis for substantial marking up in gray goods prices.

In the secondary channels, however, finished goods were moving in a larger way than dry goods merchants have witnessed in many a month. In fact, in many houses, all previous records for February business were broken, and the activity has been well maintained since the close of the month.

Re-orders are so general and so heavy, that already wholesalers and primary distributors of cotton goods are getting the results in the form of rush orders for replenishment of depleted stocks. Finishing plants have been rushed for deliveries, and have been compelled to put on night shifts to relieve the pressure for quick goods.

Whole Market Strong

Apparently this condition has not been confined to a few lines, but has affected almost the whole market, including both coarse and fine goods. Heavy ducks, drills, canvas and similar material have been bought in volume, and osnaburgs are selling more actively than they have for a long time.

On ticking, denims, and low end colored yarn goods, the business has picked up during the last few weeks, until most mills are already sold as far ahead as they care to go, and are being offered premiums for goods deliverable in 30 to 60 days.

There are many denim manufacturers who are already refusing to consider business now below the new level of values, based on 14½c for 2.20 goods. Low end ginghams and chambrays are also moving in active fashion, and at very firm prices.

In the sheeting market, which was extremely active early in the week, large volume business was placed by bag manufacturers, and also by printers and bleachers, and the mills, in many cases, have as much business as they care to take at the moment. Prices jumped a quarter to half a cent a yard.

The 31-inch 5-yard goods sold in a substantial way at 5⅞c for March-April, with 6c paid willingly for quick goods; the 6.15-yard 40 squares were wanted in very large volume at 5s, and an eighth higher was paid for some very sizable lots. On 40-inch 3.60-yard goods, 9⅛c price was the best heard.

Large Print Cloth Sales

In the print cloth market the medium and heavier constructions seemed to go faster, though the whole market was very active. Standard 38½-inch, 64x60s were bought in a large way at 6⅞c for April and May delivery and further, while spots were easily salable at 7c flat, though very few were available.

The 38½-inch 60x48s brought 5⅞c for May delivery, while 80 squares sold at 10c flat for quick goods, and 9⅞c for fabric deliverable in May. On 68x72s for April-May delivery, there were round-lot sales at 7⅝c, with April alone commanding a full 8c.

Lighter weight goods were very firm, but were not moving in such large volume, though encouraging business was put through both on the wide and the narrow goods.

Fall River sales were estimated at nearly 130,000 pieces for the week. In the fine goods division there was also a great increase in demand in many different lines of fabric. Silk and cotton mixtures were very much wanted, and buyers scrambled with each other for the nearby deliveries.

Prices were jumping rapidly, owing to the upward swing of raw silk prices, as a result of the uncertain internal conditions in China which placed doubts upon the continuation of present shipment of Chinese silk.

Rayon and cotton mixtures, notably rayon alpacas, are also in demand in quantities far in excess of the present supply. The imminence of another advance in rayon has given a substantial price fillip to this business, too.

Standard Weaves In Demand

There has been a much better demand for the standard plainer weaves characteristic of the fine goods markets, such as voiles, lawns and broadcloths. While the largest volume of inquiry came on the carded varieties, there was also a good call for combed goods, and usually at a slight advance over former prices.

Sateens and twills have been moving in a substantial way, not only in the carded goods, but also the fine combed yarn fabrics typical of New Bedford mills. Pongees are being taken in more liberal fashion and low-end lawns were in better demand.

Cotton manufacturers are now beginning to admit that the improved demand has more permanency than they had at first dared to believe, and many are now making their plans on a basis which assumes the mills will continue running full blast throughout the summer, a thing which has not happened for several years.

Yarns are still unsettled, and prices are weak and unprofitable, but the cloth mills are being kept so busy making yarn for their own requirements that they are no longer in the yarn market, and this is being left entirely to the spinners.

LIBBEY-OWENS SECURITIES CORP.

Libbey-Owens Securities Corporation has been incorporated in Delaware with paid-in capital of $7,000,000, to acquire interest in Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company of Toledo, O., at a cost of $10,900,000. It purchased stock from the executors of the estate of Edward D. Libbey of Toledo. Purchasers include Solvay-American Investment Company, Graham Brothers, Lehman Brothers and Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co. The Toledo Art Museum will get the proceeds of the sale, together with the rest of Mr. Libbey's estate.

J. R. THOMPSON SALES

February and two months' sales of J. R. Thompson Company compare as follows:

	1927	1926	Inc.
Feb. sales	$1,117,840	$1,117,150	$390
2 months	2,342,585	2,210,815	131 770

ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE'S YEAR

Consolidated net income of Electric Auto-Lite of $1,777,693 after depreciation, federal tax, etc., for year ended Dec. 31, 1926, is equal to $7.11 a share on 250,000 no-par common, compared with $2,204,434 or $8.81 a share in 1925

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GREECE FACES FINANCIAL ISSUE

Two Plans Suggested as Alternative Remedies for Money Problem

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)—The committee of financial experts which was recently formed to inquire into the great financial issue confronting the Government have now handed in their report, which exposes the causes that have given birth to the present difficult situation. The wars in which Greece has been involved since 1912 have cost the Greek Treasury a sum of £163,409,490. Loans advanced by foreign countries amount to £26,000,000, which represents 15.35 per cent of its total debt.

Under these circumstances the report states it is not hard to see why Greece is now passing through a financial crisis. The period covering the past 14 years has been one of great national struggle, and the fact that this struggle has been valiantly waged single-handed, gives the Greek people courage to think that the actual difficulties are not invincible, and will by one means or another be stamped out. In suggesting remedies, the committee points to the solution of the monetary question as highly essential.

Two ways by settling the monetary problem, suggests the report, are possible: the revalorization of the drachma and the creation of a new gold standard, adding that the first is a chimera. In order that the drachma might regain its former value it would be necessary to withdraw part of the paper currency from circulation, which would provoke an economic and financial crisis. The Government would be the first to suffer heavy losses by being obliged to meet its obligations, which are contracted on the basis of the present rate of the drachma.

To have recourse to a gold standard is likewise considered unsuitable to the present economic situation of Greece.

The only advantageous way out of the impasse would be the stabilization of the drachma at a rate averaging its actual value, suggests the report. To reach this end, it proposes to bring about the equilibrium of the budget and the final settlement of the foreign debt question.

FRANC TO STABILIZE ABOUT PRESENT RATE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The value of the French franc must be fixed somewhere about its present exchange ratio, is the opinion of M. Caillaux, former Prime Minister of France. Writing in the Banker, M. Caillaux says there are only two possible solutions of the problem. "Either one must reduce by four-fifths at the very least all expenses, beginning with the services of the Rentes, also with the war pensions, and thus come back to the gold franc; or else maintain all our expenses at the figures which they reach at the present time, but acknowledge that the franc is no longer worth any more than 20 centimes, if not 15 centimes.

"In mathematics these two solutions are equivalent. Both of them express a liquidation. Sentimentally, however, as well as practically, the former is intolerable. It would provoke social troubles, all the more serious and certain, as it would not be the state only, but all industries and all commercial firms which would have to carry out reductions of incomes and salaries, often impracticable and always irritating. At any rate, there is no way of escaping the liquidation which, everything maturely considered, cannot assume any other form than that of stabilization."

PIGGLY WIGGLY WESTERN STATES

February and two months sales of Piggly Wiggly Western States Company show increases as follows:

	1927	1926	% Inc
Feb. sales	$981,364	$575,941	70.3
12 months	8,842,262	6,666,060	32.3

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*Am Founders Tr 7 pf w com	85	—
*Am Founders Tr 6 pf w com	82	—
Diversified Tr Shares	17½	18¼
Financial Investing Co	18	20
Incorp Investors	110	112
Int Sec Tr of Am (no par)	40	—
do 6 pf new w com	138	136
do 6½ pf ser C w com	151	..
Second Int Sec Tr w com	67	—
Massachusetts Invest Trust	68¼	70½
New Eng Inv Trust	10½	11⅝
Power & Light Sec Tr	42	44
BONDS		
Financial Investing 5s 1930	97½	97½
do 5s 1940	90½	90⅝
Int Sec Tr Am 6s ser A 1928	101	—
do 6s ser B 1933	100	—
do 6s ser C 1943	100	—
do 5s ser D 1933	96½	—
do 5s ser E 1949	92½	—

*New units. †Old units.

McCLELLAN STORES DIVIDEND

The directors of the McClellan Stores Company declared an initial cash dividend of $1 a share annually on the Class A and Class B common stocks. This cash dividend is payable in quarterly installments of 25 cents each on April 1, July 1, and Oct. 1, 1927, and Jan. 2, 1928, to stock of record March 21, June 20, Sept. 20, and Dec. 20, respectively. In addition a 5 per cent stock dividend was declared on both Class A and Class B common stocks, payable in Class A common stock at the rate of 1 new share for each 20 shares held. This dividend is payable April 15 to stock of record March 21.

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NEW BUICK MOTOR FOUNDRY

DETROIT, March 9—Buick Motor Company will build a $5,000,000 gray iron foundry with a capacity of 500 tons of castings a day. It will be in production in June, and will employ 1700. The foundry will cover 12 acres and will be one of the largest and best equipped in the world.

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QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid on April 15, 1927, to stockholders of record March 11, 1927.

Transfer Books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business March 11, 1927, and will be reopened at the opening of business March 23, 1927.

WM. H. DWELLY, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., March 1, 1927.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
BELL SYSTEM
150th Dividend

The regular quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents ($2.25) per share will be paid on April 15, 1927, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 1927.

H. BLAIR-SMITH, Treasurer.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SEEDED STARS IN SEMIFINALS

Coward, Mixsell, Rand, and Haines Left in U. S. Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—The four seeded stars, listed according to their ranking, were the survivors in the third round of the United States squash tennis championship at the Harvard Club yesterday, and will engage each other in the semifinal round, tomorrow, in the struggle for the title.

Thomas R. Coward of the Yale Club, the leading player in the absence of Fillmore F. S. Hyde, three times United States champion, and Harold R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club, United States veteran champion, were able to win their matches in straight games, but the other pair, in the lower half, William Rand Jr., the hope of the Harvard Club, and Rowland B. Haines of the Columbia University Club, New Jersey champion, had real battles on their hands before they emerged victors.

Coward scored over Jerome L. Kerbeck, another Columbia University Club player, still in the Class B ranks, in his usual style, only exerting his full skill when close to the end of the games. The score was 15—11, 15—10. Mixsell displayed his new style of play in convincing fashion against Otis L. Guernsey, the giant football star of the Yale Club, to win by a score of 15—11, 15—5.

The real battles of the day brought Edward R. Larigan, United States Class B champion a year ago, of the Crescent Athletic Club, against William Rand Jr., former national titleholder, and George M. Rushmore, of the Harvard Club, against Haines.

Rand and Larigan had encountered each other several times during the season, the most notable being in the final of the fall scratch tourney at the New York Athletic Club, when Larigan was defeated after a five-game battle. Yesterday the newcomer into the higher ranks of the game displayed even more skill than on that occasion, and only by his finest craft, and the slight weakening of Larigan in the depth of his wide angle drives in the final game, was Rand able to come through victorious, the score being 11—15, 15—13, 15—11.

Rushmore, who has not been displaying his real skill this season, and who was headed for the lower ranks of play in the ranking, suddenly de-…veloped an ability that forced Haines, … of the finest shotmakers in the … to use every bit of skill that he …sed to come through a victor, … 11—15, 15—12. In the final …nes was twice at match point … the Harvard Club player …d obtained four more …e Columbian was able … his final point. The

… CHAMPIONSHIP …nd

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…Watts '28; 7, … A. Clark '29; … Harrison '29; … T. H. Eliot '28; …p '28; coxswain,

…H. Perkins 2d '27; …; 6, W. T. Emmett …'27; 4, H. G. Cush…nes occ.; 2, J. W. … D. S. M. Lanier '28; …oss '27.

… J. P. Hall '27; 7, El… ; 6, R. W. Ladd '28; … 2d. '27; 4, R. S. Riley … Hamlin Jr. '29; 2, James … 29; bow, George Bancroft …n, J. H. MacCollom '28.

…-Stroke, C. McK. Norton '29; …archie Jr. '29; 6, R. B. Green… ; 5, F. M. Roberts '28; 4, J. D. …rland '27; 3, P. M. Moffett '28; 2, … Saum '29; bow, H. C. Pierce 2d '27; …xswain, J. A. Main '29.

ST. FRANCOIS QUALIFIES

MONTREAL, March 9 (Special)—St. Francois-Nationals, winners of the Quebec Senior Amateur Hockey Association title, deefated La Tuque, intermediate provincial champions, here last night for the provincial championship by 3 to 0, and qualified to meet the University of Toronto alumni team in the eastern Canada semifinals tonight and Friday night, the first game to be played here.

NEW YORK RELEASES TWO

SARASOTA, Fla., March 9—Warren P. Cote, former Holy Cross infielder, and more recently with Toledo, and Walter Jeanes, former Washington outfielder, have been released by the New York National League Baseball Club to Buffalo.

Saskatoon Defeats Regina on Round

Capitals Nearly Tie, but Miller Scores Goal to End Hope

PRAIRIE HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF
(Semifinal)

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Ag'st
Saskatoon	1	1	6	4
Regina	1	1	4	6

REGINA, Sask., March 9 (Special)—When Earl Miller broke through the Regina defense from an unmarked place of vantage to score by Robert Morrison, half way through the third period last night, he contributed what proved to be the turning point of the Prairie Hockey League semifinals.

Miller's goal occurred at a time when the Capitals' chances of overcoming their 5-to-2 setback in the Hub Monday night looked brightest.

Fighting desperately, the Capitals had scored once in each of the first two periods, making the score on the round 5 to 4 for the Sheiks; but when Miller broke through the lines after nearly nine minutes of the third period, the morale of the Capitals broke and from that stage on they were a defeated aggregation.

They finished the game by a score of 2 to 1. No team ever worked harder to stage a spectacular comeback than did the locals last night, and for more than two periods it looked as if they might win the series.

Rose converted Daly's pass in the first period and the crowd became excited, but that din was of little moment in comparison to the uproar that came after 12 minutes of play in the middle period when Rose made his second goal of the night lifting his own rebound past Aikenhead.

With only one more goal required to tie the series, the local fans spurred on their favorites with enthusiasm, but the Capitals were retarded when the defense momentarily was lax and permitted Miller to get a pass from Giroux and place the disk in the Regina net for a goal that ended their hopes. The summary:

REGINA — SASKATOON
Nainsmith, Gottselig, lw
rw, Camerson, Dennerly
Acaster, Rose, c
c, Westwick, Moffatt, Hurtubise
C. Morrison, Ingram, rw
lw, Connor, Miller, Giroux
Daly, Mulligan, ld..........rd, Hoffinger
Prowse, rd....................ld, Stevens
R. Morrison, g..............g, Aikenhead

Score—Regina 2, Saskatoon 1. Goals—Rose 2 for Regina; Miller for Saskatoon. Referee—Carl Battell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Livingstone Sells Chicago Cardinals

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, March 9

PURCHASE of the Chicago Cardinals of the American Hockey Association is announced here by R. W. Scott, secretary, who has joined a local syndicate in taking over the club from E. J. Livingstone of Toronto, Canada. The name of the team is changed to the Chicago Americans.

Harry Herenden is president, Harold Wallace vice-president, and Rutherford Cook treasurer of the new group. A complete transfer of all the holdings and players and lease on the Coliseum ice has been made.

TILDEN ADVANCES TO QUARTER-FINALS

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 9 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, former United States net champion, vanquished three opponents in straight love matches yesterday to enter the quarter finals of the annual Florida state men's championship tennis tourney here.

Francis T. Hunter, Olympic doubles champion, New Rochelle, N. Y., won his two matches handily. He downed Jack B. Ohlhaber, West Palm Beach, 6—1, 6—4, after encountering slight difficulty and later trounced Capt. A. J. Gore, Washington, D. C., 6—2, 6—3.

After a belated start, Tilden disposed of Franklin Har 3d, Montclair, N. J.; Francis Johnson, Richmond, Va., and Carroll Turner, Miami, in love games. Paired with W. F. Coen, Kansas City, his latest protege, Tilden defeated J. P. Nikonow and Henry E. Miles, a New York team, in two love sets in the first doubles match. Coen in the singles defeated Mills, 6—0, 6—2.

Manuel Alonso, No. 2 ranking player, also entered the quarterfinals in defeating Dr. T. B. Webster, New York, 6—0, 6—0, and later eliminating J. P. Nikonow, 6—1, 6—0. George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, former junior title holder, also turned in two victories in defeating Charles Whitehead, Trenton, N. J., 6—0, 6—1 and S. J. Adams Jr., New York, 6—1, 6—1. Adams earlier had defeated Fred C. Baggs, New York, 6—0, 5—7, 6—1. James H. Van Alen, Newport, R. I., former Cambridge University tennis champion, and seeded player, moved forward in defeating A. Holden, Hyde Park, O., 6—3, 6—1. John Hennessey, Indianapolis, well-known among the younger stars, progressed in defeating G. C. Schaffer, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2.

MICHIGAN SEXTET WINS

DETROIT, March 9 (AP)—University of Michigan made a clean sweep of a series of three "Big Ten" hockey games by defeating University of Wisconsin, 1 to 0, Tuesday.

CAPABLANCA IS AGAIN WINNER

World's Champion Defeats Dr. Vidmar in Thirty-Seven Moves

INTERNATIONAL GRAND MASTERS' CHESS TOURNAMENT STANDING

	Won	Lost
Jose R. Capablanca, Cuba	8	3
Aron Nimzowitsch, Denmark	7	4
Dr. A. Alekhine, France	5½	5½
Dr. M. Vidmar, Jugoslavia	5	7
Rudolf Spielmann, Austria	4½	7½
F. J. Marshall, U. S. A.	4	7

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—Thirteenth-round matches are scheduled for today in the International Grand Masters' Chess Tournament at the Manhattan Square Hotel, as follows: J. R. Capablanca, Cuba, vs. Rudolf Spielmann, Austria; F. J. Marshall, United States, vs. Aron Nimzowitsch, Belgium, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine, France, vs. Dr. Milan Vidmar, Jugoslavia.

All three matches from the twelfth round yesterday were brought to conclusions when Capablanca defeated Dr. Vidmar and J. F. Marshall and Dr. Alekhine drew as did Nimzowitsch and Spielmann.

Yesterday's play brought Marshall and Dr. Alexander Alekhine together for their third encounter in this tournament, the latter having already won one game and drawn the other. Marshall wore a determined look as he took his seat at the table, for the American must play his best to keep out of last place, an entirely new experience for him. On the other hand, Dr. Alekhine is not to be trifled with, for the French representative, should be defeat Nimzowitsch, will be close on the heels of the Russo-Dane, and this seems almost a certainty, but Dr. Alekhine must not lose many more, if his ambition to finish at least near the top are to be realized.

Such determination on both sides must bring out a keen struggle and the gallery seemed to understand this, for as the end begins to draw near, the play will be more desperate on all sides. A hard-fought struggle it was, neither side being able to make any impressive showing against the other. So that after five hours of play, the position being even, both sides were agreeable and it was called a draw.

At the second board Capablanca was meeting Dr. Vidmar, also their third game, and while the Cuban thought he should have won the second encounter it was a draw, as was the first. Now the Cuban evidently is bent on not having any individual tie him in this four-game series, and with the white pieces for the last time with the Jugoslavian, it seemed apparent that the world's champion would be out for a win. It was also quite vital for the Jugoslavian, who was most a point behind Dr. Alekhine. At first it looked to the casual observer as if a draw was to be in order, but the world's champion plays for such minute advantages that frequently only he himself knows they exist. This proved to be the case today for, while the Cuban came down to the end game with the apparent advantage being only an open file for his rook, he soon made this tell and forced Dr. Vidmar's resignation in 37 moves, the shortest game of the day. The Cuban has still to lose a game and Dr. Vidmar is barely leading the second section.

Nimzowitsch faced Spielmann and, as Capablanca had already won, the Russo-Danish player realized another draw would place him a whole game behind and two games should he lose his adjourned encounter with Dr. Alekhine. He needed his point badly and so did Spielmann to keep pace with Marshall and the Austrian had lost both previous games to Nimzowitsch. This time, however, Spielmann, if he could not win, which he has not done thus far, did not intend to lose and by careful play traded queens and at the end of 44 moves they gave it up as drawn.

Marshall selected a king's pawn opening which Dr. Alekhine turned into a French defense, the American choosing to capture the queen's pawn on his fourth move, taking the game out of the more routine lines. Both sides strove to command the king's file with their rooks, which led to all four being exchanged, for to retire would have spelled disaster. Marshall had been able to return whatever pressure there was in the game by the advantageous commanding position of his queen, and Dr. Alekhine was willing to double his pawns in trading his queen, to relieve this pressure. It now became a matter of playing for position and as neither could gain an advantage, they agreed on a draw, with one piece and six pawns each, at the end of five hours and 41 moves of play. The summary:

Twelfth Round

Jose R. Capablanca, Cuba, defeated Dr. Milan Vidmar, Jugoslavia, in 37 moves. (Capablanca played the white men in a Ruy Lopez opening.)

Frank J. Marshall, United States, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine, France, drew after 41 moves. (Marshall played the white men against a French defense.)

Aron Nimzowitsch, Denmark, and Rudolf Spielmann, Austria, drew after 43 moves. (Nimzowitsch played the white men in a Four Knights opening.)

OWEN SOUND TRIUMPHS

TORONTO, March 9 (Special)—By holding New Market to a 2-all tie here last night in the second game of the series for the Junior Ontario Hockey Association championships, the Owen Sound Greys won the round by 7 to 3. The Owen Sound Club has a great record in the O. H. A. in the last four years, winning the title three years ago and adding the Dominion title in the following playdown and reaching the O. H. A. final in the next two seasons. They meet Iroquois Falls on Thursday and Saturday nights in the first round of the Canadian Junior Championship series

COACH STAGG DECLINES OFFER

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—An invitation to go to Germany this summer and instruct teachers in the methods of American sports has been declined by A. A. Stagg, athletic director of the University of Chicago. Stagg, dean of American football coaches, was one of three invited by the Deutsche Studentschaft, through Lewis Fox, president of the National Student Federation of America. Coach Stagg said that he thought the trip would entail too great a personal sacrifice.

KANSAS STATE RE-ELECTS

MANHATTAN, Kan., March 9 (Special)—The 1927-28 leader of the Kansas State Agricultural College basketball team will be A. R. Edwards '28, who led the Purple team through the 1926-27 season and who was last night re-elected to the captaincy. Edwards, although only playing his second year of Conference basketball last season proved to be one of the most dependable men on the squad and made a popular leader. He is a guard.

IOWA STATE SWIMMERS WIN

AMES, Ia., March 9 (Special)—The Iowa State College swimming team, winning firsts in every event except the 160-yard relay race, which it forfeited, defeated Grinnell College here last night, 50 to 19.

EXHIBITION GAMES TUESDAY

New York (N) 7, Philadelphia (A) 6.
St. Louis (N) 6, Univ. of Florida 4.
Cincinnati (N) 5, Cleveland (A) 1.
Washington (A) 8, Boston (N) 4.
St. Louis (A) 8, Buffalo 2.

Boston Wins 5 to 2 Over Pittsburgh

Chicago Defeats Detroit, and Canadiens Win, 1 to 0, Over Maroons

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	20	5	12	78	64	45
Boston	18	3	16	85	74	39
Chicago	17	2	19	102	99	36
Pittsburgh	12	3	22	59	80	27
Detroit	10	2	25	58	88	22

Canadian Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Ottawa	25	4	8	71	59	54
Canadiens	23	2	13	78	59	48
Montreal	18	4	17	66	58	40
Americans	17	2	19	68	72	36
Toronto	12	5	21	70	82	29

GAMES THURSDAY
Montreal at Ottawa.
Maple Leafs at Canadiens.
Pittsburgh at Detroit.

As a result of defeating Pittsburgh 5 to 2 last night at the New Boston Arena, Boston is now within one game of making certain of a National Hockey League playoff position and the Pirates now have little chance to get in.

A long shot by McKinnon that beat Winkler early in the first period nearly spoiled the game from a spectator's viewpoint, for the Pirates immediately went on the defense and the Bruins could not seem to equalize.

In the second session, however, the local attack was not to be denied and the Pirates were shooting the puck the length of the ice with one man short. The equalizer came after four minutes when Oliver scored on a Galbraith pass. A disallowed goal by Fredrickson was followed by a beautiful run the length of the ice by Hitchman for the lead; but Cotton tied the issue with less than two minutes to go.

Penalties hampered the Pirates in the third session and the Bruins scored three times, Herberts, Galbraith and Cleghorn scoring, the first two on passes by Oliver. The combination of the locals during this session was a treat and brought forth frequent cheers. Worters, in the Pittsburgh goal, was exceptional and Langlois on the defense stood out. Langlois handled the team in the absence of Odie Cleghorn. The whole Bruin team functioned splendidly. The summary:

BRUINS — PITTSBURGH
Galbraith, Stuart, Meeking, lw
rw, Darragh, White
Fredrickson, Herberts, Stuart, c
c, Milks, Drury
Oliver, Herberts, rw
lw, Arbour, Cotton, McCurry
Shore, Cleghorn, ld..rd, McKinnon, Smith
Coutu, Hitchman, rd..........ld, Langlois
Winkler, g......................g, Worters

Score—Boston 5, Pittsburgh 2. Goals—Oliver, Herberts, Hitchman, Galbraith, Cleghorn for Boston; McKinnon, Cotton for Pittsburgh. Referees—Dr. J. W. Laflamme and Dr. Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 15m. periods.

MONTREAL, March 9 (Special)—Canadiens and Montreal, the two local National Hockey League teams, staged their fifth meeting of the season here last night with over 12,000 spectators; and a goal by Mantha, with less than four minutes remaining in the third period, gave the Canadiens their third straight 1-to-0 victory over the Maroons and their fourth win in succession over the World Champions.

The five games this season have all been decided by one-goal margins, Montreal winning the first in overtime, the Canadiens taking the second after extra play and then winning the next three by 1-to-0 scores.

Last night's game was decided by the superior speed of the Habitants, who set a fast pace at the start and maintained it for the 60 minutes. The Maroons were able to match their opponents for slightly more than half the game, but then started to fall back and were not able to hold out the Canadiens in the closing minutes' attack.

The Montreal defense gradually weakened and several sure goals for the winners were spoiled by Broadbent checking the puck carrier just in time, but finally Mantha weaved his way down the ice and managed to get through the Montreal outer defense to coast in on Benedict ahead of Broadbent. The Maroon goalie did not have any chance to stop the puck which barely crossed the goal line.

Play was of the fast nature, up and down the ice, and the two goalies shared the honors, although Morenz, Lepine, Gagne and Joliat were formidable all the time for the winners, with Phillips, Stewart, Broadbent and Siebert being the best for the losers. The summary:

CANADIENS — MONTREAL
Joliat, Hart, lw..rw, Broadbent, Oatman
Morenz, Lepine, c....c, Stewart, Phillips
Gagne, rw............lw, Siebert, Carson
Gardiner, ld...........rd, Dutton, Noble
Mantha, Leduc, rd...ld, Munro, Donnelly
Hainsworth, g................g, Benedict

Score—Canadiens 1, Montreal 0. Goal—Mantha for Canadiens. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and William O'Hara, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 9 (Special)—Chicago defeated Detroit 4 to 1 in a National Hockey League game in the Windsor Arena last night, the game being one of the most exciting of the season.

Detroit was unfortunate to some extent, the play in mid-ice being in the Cougars' favor. When in position to score, however, they were weak.

Walker, Sheppard and Gordon starred for Detroit, while the winners' best were Hay, Irvin and Traub. Loughlin returned to the Detroit lineup after an absence of several weeks and turned in a good game.

Sheppard opened the scoring for Detroit after two minutes playing in the first period when he grabbed the puck from a scramble in front of Lehman, the Chicago goalie. Dye evened the score for Chicago when he drilled one past Holmes five minutes later.

Dutkowski beat Holmes on a long, hard drive three minutes before the second period ended, giving Chicago the lead by 2 to 1.

Fast hockey was played in the first and second periods, but equal speed and thrills were turned in during the third session. Detroit had an even break or better on the play, but shot poorly.

The Cougar forwards broke through many times with only Lehman to beat but the Chicago guardian was either on the job or the Detroit marksmen missed the net by feet. The brilliant work of Holmes in the Detroit net was also a feature of the last period.

Dye caught a rebound midway of the final period to score the Chicago third goal and McVeigh added another with one minute to go. The summary:

CHICAGO — DETROIT
Hay, McVeigh, lw.rw, Gordon, Bellefeuille
Irving, Frazer, c.....c, eKats, Foyston
Wilson, Dye, rw.....lw, Sheppard, Riley
Trapp, Dutwokski, ld.rd, Briden, Duncan
Traub, rd...........ld, Loughlin, Walker
Lehman, g.....................g, Holmes

Score—Chicago 4, Detroit 1. Goals—Dye 2, Dutkowski, McVeigh for Chicago; Shepard for Detroit. Referee—L. E. Marsh, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Germany's Davis Cup Entry Is Received

By the Associated Press
New York, March 9

GERMANY'S re-entry into the Davis Cup competition after a lapse of 13 years, forecast by the return of the Teutons to membership in the International Lawn Tennis Federation, was announced officially by the United States Lawn Tennis Association yesterday. The cabled challenge from Berlin specified that Germany will compete in the European zone.

Three other new challenges announced bring the total list of nations entered for the 1927 tourney up to 23, within two of the record set in 1925. Mexico has been added to the American zone list, while Denmark and Ireland have entered the European zone. The entries close next Tuesday.

U. S. CHECKER TEAM IS LEADING BY 73 TO 16

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The United States checker players yesterday added eight victories to their lengthy list while losing two games to the Scottish-English squad in the international series. Thirty-eight games were drawn. Yesterday's play gave the Americans a total of 73 wins, 16 defeats and 295 draws. The tournament will end Thursday. The summary:

Won	UNITED STATES	Drawn	SCOTTISH-ENG.	Won
0	Michael Lieber.	4	J. Ferrie (C.)	0
2	J. B. Hanson	2	T. Moulding	0
1	N. W. Banks	3	W. Kilgour	0
0	J. F. Horr	4	J. Campbell	0
1	T. J. O'Grady	3	A. B. Scott	0
1	A. J. Heffner (C.)	3	T. Goldsboro	0
1	A. A. Long	2	Samuel Cohen	1
1	H. B. Reynolds	3	R. T. Ward	0
1	Saml. Gonotsky	3	H. Christie	0
0	H. Lieberman	3	R. Scobie	1
0	J. T. Bradford	4	T. Alexander	0
0	Louis Ginsberg	4	Geo. O'Connor	0
8		38		2

MISSOURI AWARDS IN TWO SPORTS

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 9 (Special)—Varsity basketball letters were awarded to nine members of the University of Missouri basketball squad here last night by the committee on intercollegiate athletics of the university. Those to receive the varsity M's are: Capt. T. J. O'Sullivan '27, R. C. Bacchus '27, G. H. Hamilton '27, D. W. Joyner '27, J. M. Roach '29, G. H. Flamank '28, G. H. Welsh '29, K. R. Yunker '28, and J. M. Channon '28. Varsity wrestling letters were also awarded to seven members of Coach Charles E. Fisher's wrestling team by the Missouri committee. The letter winners are Capt. G. P. Godwin '27, T. L. Cardwell '27, B. K. Miller '28, C. L. Young '27, R. E. Paul '29, H. K. Cary '29 and P. H. Tiffin '28.

PRINCETON BATTERYMEN REPORT

PRINCETON, N. J., March 9—Battery candidates for the Princeton University baseball team held their first workout in the baseball cage yesterday, under the watchful eye of John W. Coombs. In all there are 13 reporting, including nine pitchers and four catchers. The two veteran pitchers available are J. G. Kellogg '27 and F. K. Rankin '28. R. W. Lewis '27 is the veteran catcher. He will undoubtedly carry the brunt of work behind the bat.

"H" FOR POLO PLAYERS

The Harvard Student Council has voted to award a red "H" on a white sweater to the members of the varsity pony polo team who played against Yale this winter.

BROWN TEAM TO TRY FOR N. E. TITLE

W. Y. Hull, Swimming Captain, Not to Compete

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (Special Correspondence)—Despite the fact that the Brown University swimming team has not been very successful in the scheduled meets so far, Coach Leo Barry expects to enter a team that will make a strong bid for the championship in the New England intercollegiate meet to be held at Middletown, Conn., March 11 and 12. The team has been progressing rapidly and has shown marked improvement over its early season form.

A great loss occurred when Capt. W. Y. Hull '27 was declared ineligible under the nine-semester rule at Brown. The men have been working hard to offset this as much as possible by cutting valuable seconds from their times.

Probable entries in the 50-yard dash will be L. P. Litchfield '28 and P. C. King '29. Litchfield is one of the best point-getters on the squad, while King is developing rapidly. It is doubtful if King will place in the Middletown meet, but he needs the experience.

Two men will probably swim both the 100-yard dash and the 440-yard event. They are Dixwell Goff '28 and D. H. Borden '29. Both of these swimmers have proved themselves very capable this year.

R. E. Barnes '27, a veteran of several seasons, will be Brown's strongest man in the breast-stroke event. Barnes is a reliable swimmer, capable of making any star do his best to defeat him in competition. He invariably swims his best race when the competition is keen, and the going the hardest.

In the dives, the team is weakened by the absence of Captain Hull. J. V. Munroe '27 and Everett Eynon '29 will do the diving. Munroe is a veteran from last season, but he was never close to Hull. He is a consistent diver, however, and with a flash of form should give a good account of himself in the Intercollegiates. Eynon lacks experience, but gives promise of developing into a star before leaving Brown.

It is in the back-stroke that Brown will probably score best. G. R. Merchant '28 has already broken the New England record for the distance of the event, 150 yards. He has several times broken the Brown pool record. Merchant is a surprising swimmer. His speed comes from the fact that he gets perfect co-operation and timing from his hands and feet so as to get the maximum power. His running mate, R. V. Carberry '28, is not very far behind Merchant, but has been overshadowed by Merchant's continual record breaking feats. He should give a good account of himself.

The makeup of the relay is decidedly uncertain. At the present time it seems likely that the quartet will be composed of P. K. Bearce '29, Goff, Borden and Litchfield. This seems to be the strongest team available, but it has been changed on several occasions to satisfy the circumstances of the moment. E. A. Balzer '28 is a capable alternate.

NEW FIELD HOUSE AT SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—A new field house and men's gymnasium for the University of Washington will be built this year and ready for occupancy Oct. 1. Bids have been called and will be opened the twenty-third of this month, according to the committee of the Associated Students. The final plans for the building call for a seating capacity of 9600 for basketball, with 11,000 to be cared for in student assemblies. By putting in temporary bleachers it will be able to accommodate 2000 more. It is also announced that the new football field situated between the present stadium field and Lake Washington will be ready when Coach Bagshaw calls out his men for spring practice March 28. A third football field and baseball field is to be built north of the stadium and will also be in readiness in a few weeks.

M. K. CAMERON IS RE-ELECTED

AMHERST, Mass., March 9.—M. K. Cameron of Greenfield, Mass., has been re-elected captain of the Amherst College hockey team. Cameron played a wing position. The men receiving insignia were Captain Cameron, L. F. Maider '27, M. D. Maling '28, A. J. Nichols '27, C. G. Parnall Jr. '29, R. V. Patrick '29, H. L. Perry '30, C. R. Currier Jr. '28, D. P. Felt '30, R. S. Hanford '28, Norman Lawson '28.

McDONALD SUCCEEDS HANLEY

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 9 (AP)—F. C. McDonald has been appointed athletic director at Haskell Indian Institute, succeeding Richard E. Hanley, who recently was chosen football coach at Northwestern University. McDonald has been a member of the Indian school athletic staff for the past seven years.

Record Scoring in Duluth Victory 9-1

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Duluth	19	6	9	81	37	44
Winnipeg	19	4	12	78	69	42
Minneapolis	14	10	11	56	48	38
St. Paul	16	5	15	55	77	37
Chicago	10	1	21	46	68	21

GAME WEDNESDAY
Winnipeg at Minneapolis.

DULUTH, Minn., March 9 (Special)—The Duluth team of the American Hockey League went on a scoring bee here last night to defeat St. Paul 9 to 1, the highest score made by any team of the American League during the past four years.

With the exception of the first period, Duluth completely baffled its opponent with a fast, spectacular forward formation and a stiff impenetrable defense. Play was fairly even during the first period, although Miller, St. Paul goalie, made 15 stops, while Vernon Turner, Duluth, stopped only six. Jamieson scored first at two minutes of the opening period on a Lewis rebound. Johanneson made the only score for St. Paul at eight minutes on Cameron's rebound.

The second period opened with flashy playing marred only by scrimmages on the part of both teams. Goodman broke the tie with a score on a pass from Lewis at five minutes. La France scored two minutes later on a pass from Scott. Goodman made the most spectacular goal of the contest when he took the puck at his own blue line and skated through St. Paul forwards and defense men along the left side of the rink up to Miller and poked the puck in.

Seaborn scored on Johnson's rebound at four minutes of the third period, while Dunfield scored at nine minutes on a pass from Mitchell. La France scored again on Mitchell's rebound. Miller left the nets to meet the latter two but teamwork on the part of Duluth beat him.

Scott made the last two goals, the first on an unassisted shot and the second on a pass from La France. The summary:

DULUTH — ST. PAUL
Goodman, La France, lw
rw, McCormick, Roos
Lewis, Mitchell, Scott, c
c, Rice, Des Jardine
Johnson, Dunfield, rw
lw, Cameron, A. Conroy
Seaborn, ld...............rd, Johanneson
Jamieson, Loucks, rd
ld, Nichols, G. Conroy
Turner, g......................g, Miller

Score—Duluth 9, St. Paul 1. Goals—Goodman 2, La France 2, Scott 2, Seaborn, Dunfield, Jamieson for Duluth; Johanneson for St. Paul. Referee—Fred Ion, Vancouver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

LONDON TO MEET HAMILTON IN SERIES

TORONTO, March 9 (Special)—The Canadian Professional Hockey League schedule was completed last night when the last-place Niagara Falls team defeated the Windsor Hornets by 7 to 2, but the game had no bearing on the race. London and Hamilton finished tied for second place and will play the semifinal playoff series on Friday and Monday, the first game in Hamilton, to determine the club to meet Stratford for the championship, the final standing:

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Stratford	20	0	12	92	81	40
London	16	1	15	89	79	33
Hamilton	16	1	15	81	89	33
Windsor	14	1	17	71	91	29
Niagara Falls	12	1	19	79	82	25

DR. ARCHER WINS MEDAL

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., March 9 (AP)—Dr. N. A. Archer of Williamsburg, Ky., played the 36 holes of the qualifying round in 80—77—157, to win the medal in the golf championship tournament of Volusia County here yesterday. He shot the 80 Monday and bettered it yesterday with a 40 and 37. He led home the largest field that has ever entered the tournament by six strokes. J. B. Gormley, Ormond Beach, was second with 163 and L. P. Moore, Summit, N. J., last year's Ormond Beach champion, and W. B. Yaver, Knoxville, Tenn., were tied for third with 165.

TRIPLE TIE IN BILLIARD PLAY

Hoppe Loses to Schaefer While Cochran Defeats Grange

WORLD 18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W.	L.	H.R.	B.G.
Edouard Horemans	3	0	142	44 4-9
Welker Cochran	3	0	299	80
Jacob Schaefer	3	0	221	80
Eric Hagenlacher	1	1	96	26 11-18
Felix Grange	2	3	184	30 3-9
W. F. Hoppe	1	3	156	29 1-8
Kinrey Matsuyama	0	6	136	32 4-11

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—W. F. Hoppe's world 18.2 balkline billiard championship is almost certain to go to some one else during the championship tournament here as a result of the New Yorker's third straight defeat last night at the hands of Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, former champion, by the top-heavy score of 400 to 90.

The victory put Schaefer back into a three-corner tie with Welker Cochran of California, who won in the afternoon match yesterday from Felix Grange of France, 400 to 272, and Edouard Horemans of Belgium. Neither has lost a game in three starts.

Schaefer played in brilliant form throughout his seven innings, piling up an average of 57 and 1-7 points with a high run of 211 in the sixth inning, the third best of the tournament.

Hoppe, playing in the mediocre style which has marked most of his matches in this tourney, made an average of 12 6-7 points in his seven innings with a high run of 70.

Schaefer's sixth shot in the fifth inning was ruled no billiard by the referee, but the Chicago star protested and was upheld by Hoppe. Schaefer thereupon promptly added 38 billiards to make a total of 44 for the inning. The match by frames:

Jacob Schaefer—10 51 0 70 44 211 14—400. High run—211. Average—57 1-7.

W. F. Hoppe—0 5 0 7 5 70 3—90. High run—70. Average—12 6-7.

Maintaining his winning stride, Cochran defeated Grange in the afternoon match, 400 to 273. Grange got off to a poor start, scoring only one point in the first three innings, while Cochran was amassing 234 with the aid of his high run of 178. In the next four innings, however, the Frenchman crept up on the Californian and when he was stopped in his half of the seventh inning was within two points of him.

Cochran, pulling himself together, scored eight points in his half of the seventh, 50 in the eighth, while Grange scored one and went out in the ninth with 68, after Grange had failed to increase his total. The match by frames:

Welker Cochran—52 4 178 2 4 34 8 50 68—400. High run—178. Average—44 4-9.

Felix Grange—0 1 0 58 129 41 43 1 0—273. High run—129. Average—30 3-9.

NORTH CAROLINA COAL BELIEVED 'GAS' SOURCE

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—Motor vehicles in North Carolina could be run for many years on gasoline produced from her coal supplies, say officials of the department of conservation and development.

Recent studies of H. J. Bryson, state geologist, have brought out estimates that Deep River coal, the State's active coal district, would furnish more than 3,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline, if distilled by the latest processes.

Plans Are Made for Annual Harvard-Yale Regatta June 24

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9 (AP)—Definite plans for the annual Yale-Harvard regatta at New London June 24 were made here yesterday at a conference attended by athletic authorities of the two universities, railroad officials and William A. Meikleham of New York, the referee of the races.

The varsity race, it was decided, will be rowed downstream, finishing as usual at the drawbridge. The freshman and junior varsity races will also be rowed downstream between the one-mile and three-mile markers.

The time schedule of the races will be as follows: Freshman at 9:30 a. m.; junior varsity to start soon after the finish of the freshman race over the same course; varsity to start at 6:45 p. m., all times being eastern standard time.

It was agreed that should it be necessary to postpone any or all of the races until the following day because of weather conditions, the referee and crew captains shall decide as to the time of the races and the courses over which the races shall be rowed.

One of the interesting features of the meeting was an invitation extended by Mr. Meikleham to the Yale and Harvard varsity crews to have dinner with him at Eastern Point the Sunday evening previous to the regatta. This will be the first time that a meeting of this character has been held. The invitation was accepted by Maj. Fred W. Moore, representing Harvard, and Harold F. Woodcock, representing Yale.

"It was announced at the meeting that the observation train of the New Haven Railroad this year would consist of 34 cars, the same as last year.

WEST VIRGINIA WINS

PRINCETON, N. J., March 9—Princeton University was defeated by the University of West Virginia in a rifle meet by a six-point margin yesterday. The meet was conducted by telegraph, both companies shooting on their home range. The score was 1396 to 1390.

ISELIN WINS CLASS B TITLE

W. J. Iselin '29 of Harvard University, won the Massachusetts State Class B squash-racquet championship title yesterday, defeating R. W. Reed, Harvard '22, in the final round.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Tuesday, March 15, at 8:15
JORDAN HALL
EVA BROCHU
SOPRANO
R. H. Gingras, Mgr. (Steinway)

COPLEY Mat. Tom'w at 2:30 Eves. at 8:30
THE Ghost Train
You'll Shiver with Thrills and Rock with Laughter.

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

Rosalie STEWART presents
The Pulitzer Prize Play
"CRAIG'S WIFE"
With CHRYSTAL HERNE
By GEORGE KELLY
Author of "The Show-Off" and "The Torch Bearers"

Charles Frohman Company presents
OTIS SKINNER in
"The HONOR of the FAMILY"
Mar. 10, Champagne, Ill.; Mar. 11, Vincennes, Ind.; Mar. 12, Terre Haute, Ind.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

NATIONAL 41st St. Times Sq. Sub. Ex. Evs. 8:40. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
THE NEW SMASHING THRILLER
FOG
By the Author of "THE CAT AND THE CANARY"

2 Girls Wanted
LITTLE THEATRE W. 44 St. NOW
Evs. 8:30. Tue., Wed., Thur., Sat. 2:30

44th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25 Matinees Wed. and Sat.
7th Month; The Reigning Musical Success
Countess Maritza

Plymouth W. 45 St. Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat. Evs.; Sat. Mts.
WINTHROP AMES'
Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co. THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE
Thurs. Mat. and Evg. Only, "Iolanthe"

Two of New York's Outstanding Musical Successes
Dir. of Laurence Schwab and Frank Mandel
AMBASSADOR Thea., 49 & Bway. Nts. 8:20. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
The Ace of Musical Comedies QUEEN HIGH
"The acme of this type of theatrical entertainment."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.
CASINO THEA., 39th & Bway. Eves 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Gloriously Thrilling Operetta
THE DESERT SONG
With a Cast of 150—Orchestra of 40

AMUSEMENTS

LOS ANGELES

GRAUMAN'S EGYPTIAN HOLLYWOOD
2:15 TWICE DAILY 8:15
"OLD IRONSIDES"
JAMES CRUZE'S Paramount Triumph
with SID GRAUMAN'S GREATEST PROLOGUE

RICHARD OBEE Presents
The Play and Star That Took London and New York by Storm
LUCILLE LAVERNE
Not a Picture
Acclaimed by London's Press
"The Sarah Bernhardt of America"
"Another Duse"
in
2 Years London "SUN-UP" 1 Year New York 6 Months Chicago
By Lula Vollmer
COLUMBIA THEATRE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., March 21-April 30.
MASON THEATRE, LOS ANGELES, May 2 Indef.

MOTION PICTURES

The Christian Science Monitor
Favorably Reviewed These Outstanding Motion Pictures
James Cruze's "OLD IRONSIDES" The Thrill of a Lifetime! On the World's Largest Screen
Herbert Brenon's "BEAU GESTE" "The Year's Finest Melodrama" From Major P. C. Wren's Novel
2:30—TWICE DAILY AT THESE LOCATIONS—8:30
RIVOLI THEATRE 49TH AND BROADWAY NEW YORK
EGYPTIAN THEATRE HOLLYWOOD LOS ANGELES
ALDINE THEATRE 19TH AND CHESTNUT PHILADELPHIA
CRITERION THEATRE 44TH AND BROADWAY NEW YORK
Both Paramount Pictures

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Three Attractive Tea Rooms
The Vanity Fair, 3 E. 38 St.
The Vanity Fair, 4 W. 40 St.
The Colonia, 379 5th Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40th St., 5:30 to 8
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The KENSINGTON LUNCH
Specializes on Fried Chicken Southern Style $1.00 Plate
Other Dinners 85c
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. 5:30 to 7:15 P. M.
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CERULEAN BLUE Stuart St. at Dartmouth
A Place of Distinction.
Unusually Delicious Food.
Decidedly Different Menus.
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85c Individual Plank SERVED DAILY Except Sat 5 to 8 P. M and Sun.
Dine and Dance Every Evening 6 to 12 P. M. No Cover Charge
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Under Same Management
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Opposite Christian Science church

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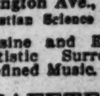
Sunday—Chicken or Turkey Dinner, 75 cents.
Also a la Carte All Hours



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Open daily 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.
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Citrus ranch, lemons and oranges; 20 acres on paved highway; 50 minutes to San Diego; fine bungalow, every improvement; ranch highly developed; plenty of water; price $3750 an acre, terms. Address RYAN, John W. Snyder Co., San Diego, California.

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Mountain estates, farms, camps, etc. Free catalogue on request. Dept. 21.
CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, Inc.
REALTORS
294 Washington St., Boston

FOR SALE—Choice acre in Week's Poultry Colony, Owensmouth, California, in city limits of Los Angeles; near two boulevards; one block school and park; faces south; $2000. OWNER, Box 83, Buena Park, California.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHEF for country club; Christian Scientist preferred. Write or apply to MANAGER, Glen Garden Country Club, P. O. Box 968, Ft. Worth, Tex.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A WOMAN between ages of 25-50 who has educational and cultural background and appreciates the finer things of life will find an opportunity here; our work deals with the child in the pre-school age; is most interesting, with large commission; openings in every state. See or write MISS MARTIN, 360 N. Michigan Blvd., Room 1004, Chicago, Ill.

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and require individual women sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of goods within the reach of all; consignments of stock sent; no expense incurred; unusually liberal terms offered. E. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION as salesman or sales supervisor wanted, ten years' experience selling road machinery and contractors' equipment to jobbers in west and on Pacific coast; western territory preferred, but not essential. Box O-6, 763 Empire Building, Seattle.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED hotel hostess; capable of managing all phases of entertainment for guests, etc.; east or west. Write 530 Diversey Parkway, Apartment 608, Chicago, Ill.

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COUNSELOR FOR A BOYS' CAMP with ability and following. State qualifications fully. R. C. BLODGETT, Senior Master, K. U. Academy, Meriden, N. H.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HAIRDRESSER, MANICURIST, Christian Scientist preferred, 8-9 a. m. daily. East 40th St., New York City. Phone Caledonia 7067.

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TRAINED, cultured woman, will act as companion-secretary or day attendant; experience, efficiency. SEYMOUR, 210 Parkside Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 5221.

TRUSTWORTHY and intelligent service; man of 51, formerly a teacher, desires out-of-door clerical work combined with some physical activity and wishes to locate in small town, country, or woods. Box G-296, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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A MIDDLE-AGED woman would like position as housekeeper for a man or woman. Tel. Columbia 5408 or Box H-257, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION—Capable, refined, offers loving care to one wishing attention. Box G-270, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNESS—Children 5 years up or companion to lady; refined, well educated English woman seeks engagement; excellent references. Box S-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Teacher open for commercial position or other opportunity. Kellogg 9135 or Box G-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SEAMSTRESS, out by day, assist in home; love children. Box A-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WOMAN desires position as companion housekeeper; good cook; references. Address MRS. KLOSS, 1237 Buffalo Rd., Erie, Pa.

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CALDWELL-PEYTON
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MACKEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—Stenographic, bookkeeping, typing, clerical positions. 505 5th Ave. (Near 42nd), N. Y. C. Vanderbilt 4878.

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Desirable positions for high type people.

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Private Lessons Evening Classes
WINIFRED WAID
STUDIO: Tel. Plaza 2508
CHICKERING HALL, West 57 St.
NEW YORK CITY

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Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Folding, Mailing.
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Wisconsin 1168

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Must Settle Estate, $1800

Wonderful buy at old-time price; overlooks beautiful lake, good fishing, bathing, boating; colonial 7-room house, good condition, inside water, fireplace; barn with cellar, shed, 200 hennery, 10 acres, 3 in pine, 45 fruit trees; products can be sold at door; ideal for summer or year round home. J. E. HOULIHAN, 107 Everett St., Middleboro, Mass. Tel. 301-R. CHAS. G. CLAPP CO., 294 Washington St., Boston. Remember we are specialists in properly priced properties. Get Free Catalog.

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On the cliff, new colonial of eight rooms, maids' quarters and garage; fully equipped, made to order furniture, complete in every detail; heated, hot and cold water, ideal location; 12,000 feet of land on water front; private beach; seen only by appointment
TRAPELO REALTY CO.
129 TRAPELO ROAD, BELMONT
Tel. Belmont 1441

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HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—6-room Dutch colonial houses, 50x100 plot, tile, parquet, attic, sewers; near school and stations; pavements, shade trees; price $9500, easy terms. Builder, SCHWALL, 9215 173rd St., Jamaica, N. Y. Tel. Republic 2065, 5 to 7 p. m.

READING, PA.—Apartment house, central, up-to-date, almost new; store room; 8 apartments; double garage; good buy; fair price; terms. E. S. WENRICH, 353 Penn St.

READING, PA.—For sale, 26 acres of land within city limits, suitable for manufacturing purposes; two railroad sidings; fair price. Apply C. T. MANTIS, 545 Penn St.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Semi-bungalow, 8 rooms, 2 baths, Frigidaire; near Commonwealth and Walnut. Tel. Centre Newton 3265.

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BOSTON, MASS., Back Bay Apartment, 12 Cumberland St.—6 rooms. Apply Suite No. 1, 133 St. Botolph St.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Sublet apartment, 4 attractive rooms, sun parlor, all improvements, 3 exposures. MRS. BLOSS, 150 N. Munn Ave.

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Fritz Carlton Hotel
BOSTON, MASS.
Boylston Street Entrance to Fenway

UNFURNISHED

Two large rooms and bath, overlooking Fenway, with two large closets, light, heat and hotel service included, at a concession.

Tel. Kenmore 2673

TO SUBLET for 6 months, beautifully furnished 6-room apartment in Cambridge, Mass.; light, sunny; near Harvard College; also 5-room unfurnished apartment in Brookline, Mass. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Kenmore 4083.

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GENTLEMAN'S estate of 17 acres in beautiful Lincoln, Mass., one of the highest points between Boston and Fitchburg; the house has 11 rooms, 3 baths, 4 fireplaces, spacious sun porch, and 70 feet of southern exposure. There is a garage and stalls for horses. This delightful spot is only 4 miles from historic Concord. The owner will rent furnished until October or longer. Box H-206, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WILL sublet or sell, 6-room suite, 2 rooms rented amounts to $22 per week; few minutes' walk to Christian Science church. Call Copley 8825-J between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Two comfortable sunny rooms in private family; reasonable; elevators. MRS. CLOUD, Reed Apts., Atlantic and Delaware.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished private home is open to a few people of culture and refinement. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Kenmore 4083.

BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Large living room, bed-sitting; Christian Scientist preferred; permanent or transient. Tel. Copley 6937-W. MRS. CONNERS.

BOSTON, 158 Huntington Ave.—Large alcove room in quiet house; near Christian Science church; every modern convenience. Telephone Copley 9650-R.

BOSTON, Back Bay, near cars and church—Business girl will share 6-room apartment with others; Christian Scientists preferred; colored. 23 Wellington St., Apt. 3.

BOSTON, 71 Gainsborough St., Suite 3—Single front room for gentleman; very sunny, steam heat, electricity. Tel. Copley 5552-M.

BOSTON, MASS., 91 Gainsboro St.—Two large rooms with kitchen privileges. Call Sundays and evenings, Suite 4.

BOSTON, 809 Beacon St.—In an attractive home, medium size front room; rates reasonable. Tel. Kenmore 7831.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 20 Littell Road, Coolidge Corner—2 front rooms, light side rooms, $7-$12; gentlemen preferred. Tel. Aspinwall 7778.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—You can secure a comfortable home at 60 Summit Ave.; excellent home food. Tel. Regent 6813; reasonable.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Near Harvard Sq.—Room in pleasant apartment of two business women; home privileges. Tel. evenings University 1482-W.

DORCHESTER, MASS., Codman Square—Large warm room in first-class apartment, all conveniences; minute to cars. Tel. Talbot 5475.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 87 No. Munn Ave.—Pleasant sunny room, $7 per week; private house; block East Orange Station. Nassau 3177-W.

NEW YORK (Columbia University)—Opportunity for young lady to share home with small family; concession for some service. Box T-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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NEW YORK CITY—Mother and young lady daughter will share small apartment with lady; 71st and Broadway; high class building; reasonable. Susquehanna 1540 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, Broadway and 83rd St.—Attractive, sunny room, southern exposure. WILSON, 233 West 83rd Street. Telephone Endicott 3248.

NEW YORK CITY, 11 W. 88th—Large, comfortable room, running water, twin beds; double $12; single $8. Columbus 6695, evenings Schuyler 8317.

NEW YORK CITY, 839 W. 179th—Two rooms, steam heat, shower, attractively furnished, $5 and $6. Wadsworth 8903, Apt. 53.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West (66th), Apt. 4-N, Trafalgar 9680—Small bed-sitting room, kitchen privileges, convenient location.

NEW YORK CITY, 202 West 86th (Broadway)—Large front room, $18; medium, $14, $10, $7; charming apartment. ROUZEE.

N. Y. C., 76th, 250 West—Very desirable large room, newly decorated; attractive; continuous hot water, steam heat; private

NEW YORK CITY, 504 W. 112th—Single, double room or share light suite, elevator; reasonable. Cathedral 9549. ROLFE.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 W. 107th St. (Apt. 25)—Attractive, light, single rooms, kitchen privileges; reasonable; elevator.

N. Y. C., 705 W. 179, Apt. 1—Light, clean, quiet independent room, adjoining bath; refined family; reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY, 107 West 76th—Single, southern exposure; only roomer. Trafalgar 5397. ROSEN.

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NEW YORK CITY—Real estate broker offers for rent part of attractive office, Fifth Avenue near 42nd Street, or would move to suitable quarters. Box B-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Aveenue, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

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NEW YORK CITY, Fisk Bldg.—Practitioner's office, whole or half days. Box P-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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CALDWELL, N. J.—Rooms in quiet, attractive home with reasonable board. 31 Elizabeth St. Tel. 682-J.

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VERY CENTRAL
TELEPHONE MONTCLAIR 3050

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Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

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New Jersey

ORANGE
(Continued)

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ALLENTOWN, PA.

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Women's, Misses' and Children's Smart Wearing Apparel. Quality merchandise reasonably priced.
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We will do all we can to please you.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1927 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The French Army Bill

Notwithstanding the general impression throughout the world that France is given over to militarism, the bill just prepared in the Chamber of Deputies for the reorganization of the French army has certain characteristics which may well appeal to lawmakers of other nations. It is true that the preamble of the bill is somewhat terrifying in the enunciation of its purpose, which is said to be "the arming and training of the whole nation," but as the measure is studied it becomes apparent that this, if not an overstatement, is at least a purpose only to be fully attained in the case of dire necessity. France, in the very center of the field of European troubles in the past, has suffered such bitter experiences that her statesmen naturally propose to leave nothing undone for her defense in the future. Accordingly, in this bill they provide that every French subject over the age of 21 is liable to military service. The language of the bill includes women as well as men, but it is hardly to be conceived that France is going to enroll her always carefully protected womankind for actual campaigning in the field.

Perhaps due explanation of this phrase is to be found in that line in the preamble which says that "the entire forces of the country in every form may be requisitioned by the Government in case of war," and that there shall be an absolute prohibition of profit-seeking in any wartime activity. This statute, as The Christian Science Monitor has repeatedly pointed out, would act as a powerful deterrent to war in any nation in which it might be put in force, and should war be declared despite this deterrent, it would make of that nation a unit in the struggle.

Even in France, which manifested during the recent World War a degree of patriotism and a devotion to la Patrie that challenged the admiration of the whole world, there were innumerable illustrations of profiteering. While millions of soldiers gave up their lives, and millions of homes were made desolate by bereavement, there were men who emerged from the struggle provided with wealth of which they had never even dreamed, and freed from the slightest apprehension of financial hardship in the future. They were not the men who wore the blue and agonized in the trenches. They stayed at home and made shrewd contracts with the military authorities. To them, and to those who studied their methods and who envy their prosperity, future war will have no terrors if their business methods are not interrupted. But if, on the contrary, they are compelled to serve as a private soldier serves, for a mere pittance, and are deprived of the possibilities of profit-making, their voices will never again be raised for war.

It is interesting to note that despite the fact that the new French army bill makes all citizens liable to military duty, its purpose is an actual enrollment in time of peace of a much smaller army than exists today, and for a shorter time with the colors. Its proponents say that the effect of the bill will be the recruiting of a professional army of 100,000 and a decrease of the number of conscripts with the colors at any one time to about 300,000. The present strength of the French army is 700,000. The new legislation would reduce it to the neighborhood of 400,000. This is a very material and gratifying proposition for the reduction of armed forces in a nation whose critics have been prone to call it militaristic.

Mergers: Material and Moral

In a broad yet very real sense, this is a day of mergers, at least in the United States. Columns on columns in newspapers and magazines, hours after hours of public addresses and hearings, are given over to proposals, explanations, analysis, approval, disapproval, denunciation, defense—of mergers—mergers in business, in finance, in industry, in practically every line of human effort that is connected with the making and conserving of profits in money. Small and large railroads are grouping themselves or striving to unite in bigger systems. A nation-wide plan of combining all the railroads of the country into regional groups is urged by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Banks are coming together in mergers. Corporations of every possible nature that were formed to produce, or distribute, or sell the countless articles that are needed by the people in this complicated modern age are getting together in mergers. Chain stores, chain restaurants, chain theaters, chain pharmacies, chain food shops, are familiar examples of the prevailing movement.

Recently the public has had cause to hear more about mergers of so-called power companies, perhaps, than any other kind of corporate unification. The rapid development of the utilization of water power for production of electric energy for light, heat and long-distance transmission of power to drive manufacturing machinery has resulted in an immense movement toward combining smaller companies formed for production of power into larger and even larger corporations. The good and bad features of this movement have led to one of the liveliest discussions of economic subjects that have enlivened the public prints in recent years. The power mergers have got into politics, too, in somewhat spectacular fashion.

The power mergers for various reasons offered typical characteristics of the whole movement toward unification of corporate effort. The very name of them, "power," gives a clue to the essential object of all mergers, big and little, good and bad. For the object of every one of them is power, the power that comes from unity of action, from concentration of management, from promotion of efficiency, from elimination of waste, both of product and of energy—the power of greater profits.

There can be no question of the value to the people at large in this merger movement, this reaching out for and attaining of greater power of production and profit-making, provided that the increase of power is not used for entirely selfish objects, and provided that the inevitable temptation that comes from increased power to use it for oppression of the weak by the strong is resisted. Fortunately, the open public discussion of all phases of the merger question furnishes many offsets to that temptation. Realization of the dangers that go with increased, unrestrained power increases with the growth of the merger movement.

Fortunately, too, the merger habit is spreading to other forms of human activity besides money-making and the material side of life. The educational and moral forces are beginning to see the advantages of the merger, to realize that it is possible to increase and conserve and make more efficient for higher aims in life the intellectual and uplifting power of the people by unity of effort.

Some of the most conspicuous of these moral mergers, also, have turned the increase of power they have gained by unity of effort toward watching and studying the material, profit-making mergers, exposing their tendencies toward wrong directions and curbing those that seemed yielding to the temptation of power to indulge in oppression. The merger movement for greater power, both material and moral, in America is interesting and significant. Watchfulness and energy and courage on the part of the moral mergers should be able to protect the people from the dangers that inhere in the purely material ones.

Boston's New Statler

No city is so large that the addition of a great modern hotel to its roster of hostelries is not a matter of economic and social importance. In no line of industrial development is the community of interest between the town and the private enterprise seeking public support so immediate. Progressive and attractive hotels help to make a town prosperous no less than do the energy and activity of a city make its hotels prosperous. Second-rate towns have second-rate hotels. The exceptions to the rule are infrequent. On the other hand, we look for the best hotels in cities where industry is most active and social customs the most advanced.

The opening of the Statler Hotel in Boston is an event in which the people of this city will take a most lively interest. It marks another step in the development of a new city within Old Boston—the transformation of the Park Square district into a section of modern commercial castles dwarfing the few modest edifices of ancient brick that still cling superfluous. It will attract to Boston new swarms of visitors to swell the already high tide of tourists which floods this most ancient of America's great cities. It will make Boston's hospitality, which of late has seemed somewhat cramped, adequate to the demands upon it made by the traveling public. And it rounds out a string of hotels under the Statler name and management in a way to confer new luster upon those already established.

The Swiss may be supremely the nation of hotel keepers, but the United States is emphatically the place of the hotel builders. Edifices such as this one may be exceptional, but all over the country huge hotels of unparalleled luxury are going up. Americans are becoming a nation of hotel dwellers—even those who travel but little. The trim little red brick houses of Beacon Hill stand now for the simpler Boston of the past, but will the Bostonian of the end of this century look upon them, or the colossal hotels and apartment houses now rising, as typical of twentieth century Boston?

Mr. Statler is welcomed to Boston. We can hail with applause his colossal caravansary even while we rejoice that the Wayside Inn still stands at Sudbury to keep alive recollection of a day of simpler things.

The Labrador Award

Newfoundland is an island colony slightly larger in area than Ireland. By the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in London, Newfoundland has been awarded an expanse of continental territory larger than Great Britain. The territory is called Labrador, and the task of the British tribunal has been to determine the boundary line between Canada and Newfoundland in the Labrador peninsula.

It has long been conceded that Newfoundland possessed territory on the mainland, extending northward along the coast line toward Hudson Strait. But Canada contended that Newfoundland's jurisdiction over the coasts of Labrador extended no farther inland than the seashore, or a narrow strip of land immediately abutting on the sea above the low-water mark. Newfoundland claimed ownership, not only of the Atlantic coast, but also of territory back to the peninsula's height of land, which territory includes valuable spruce timber country.

The necessity of finding out how far Labrador extended inland began to impress itself upon statesmen of the island colony and of the Province of Quebec about thirty years ago. The timber resources of the peninsula were becoming an object of interest. Newfoundland granted permits to some of the timber companies to cut timber in Labrador. The Quebec Provincial Government, supported by the Dominion, challenged the right of Newfoundland to grant the permits. Negotiations were started between Canada and Newfoundland for the sale of the territory, but Newfoundland asked more than Canada would pay. By common consent, the decision was reached to submit the question to the highest court in the British Empire, the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

Much depended upon the meaning of the word "coasts." In the announcement of the findings of the judicial committee, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cave, said: "The word is of undefined meaning, and while it is usually understood in the sense given to it in dictionaries of Dr. Johnson and others as meaning 'the edge or margin of land next the sea or shore,' there are many examples of its being used to denote a considerable tract of land bounded by and looking toward the sea." Quite a number of years have been spent in the study of documents, maps and records relating to Labrador, and it is stated that the legal costs of the case exceed a million dollars. But the Privy Council's award is regarded by many British and Canadian people as another notable example of the soundness of the policy of settling boundary disputes by law. Newfoundland must be, naturally, well satisfied.

Improving Interracial Relationships

One who may be inclined to devote a half-hour to the perusal of the annual report for 1926 of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation perhaps will be interested to note that a list of subjects which at first glance might be thought to be a program to be undertaken in the future is, in fact, a record of actual or partial accomplishments. These are some of the matters in which definite progress has been made: Extension of the organized activities of the commission in localities where little or no work has been done before, and revival of these in sections where work had been allowed to lapse; increased integration effected of state and local interracial committees with state departments of welfare and councils of social agencies; the inclusion of Negro agencies in community budgets in some of the important cities and the enlistment of Negroes for the financial support of these budgets; the completion of the first comprehensive survey of racial segregation in its various forms; successful efforts to still further arouse public sentiment in sections of the South against lynchings; "the enlargement and intensification of our efforts through the press"; fuller co-operation with other national organizations in formulating their programs of interracial work; co-operation with college students, and by this means reaching thousands of students annually, and working contacts with many official and unofficial interracial committees outside the South.

It is disappointing at the moment that the report, quite complete in other respects, fails to give in detail the results of the study of racial contacts, carried on, it is stated, in thirty typical cities of the United States. These cities are in the sections including New Orleans and New York in one area, and Chicago and localities in the middle West in another.

As an encouraging indication of the change in public sentiment which is noted by the workers engaged in this interracial movement, the following self-explanatory paragraph is quoted from the report:

> The integration of the interracial movement with the official and volunteer social welfare agencies of many communities and states is one of the most important recent developments, both from the standpoint of immediate results in Negro welfare and as a promise of permanence. It is significant, also, as indicating the rapid change of public sentiment relative to interracial work. This helpful relationship exists in Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, Louisiana, and Tennessee, while in the other states close and sympathetic relations are maintained with the various welfare agencies. This year in Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee the state welfare and interracial organizations met in joint annual sessions, at which hundreds of social workers were present. In these meetings the clearest emphasis was given to the fact that in the South there can be no real community welfare program that does not include the Negro.

But of equal importance is the fact that in carrying on this work it has been found possible to enlist the active financial co-operation of organized Negro welfare agencies. It may be agreed, we believe, that in this particular field of unselfish activity satisfactory results will be obtained only as those in whose behalf the work is being done are willing to co-operate, not only sympathetically, but actively. The rule which applies here applies generally. It is difficult to aid one who is unwilling to help himself. Those who would receive must themselves be willing to give. If this giving requires the practice of self-denial, as when a wage earner parts with money he or she has toiled to obtain, then that is the form of sacrifice which impresses itself upon the consciousness. One who makes a cash investment in any worthy enterprise is inclined to observe how and where his money is used.

Improvement in interracial relationships and contacts is the objective sought by the organization named. Evidently it has been discovered that the end sought can be gained only when all concerned learn that common concessions must be made. Prejudices must be forgotten or destroyed, but these can be overcome only as it is first proved and then realized that the occasion for them no longer exists.

Random Ramblings

Will radio, the new "University of the Air," appeal to the upper classes and to graduates of high schools? Anyhow, here's higher education, surely.

Another good thing—television will eliminate those who open their phone conversation with: "I wonder if you can guess who this is?"

A recent document reaching Washington was signed "Your good friend, George, Rex, Imperator." Sounds sort of "homey," doesn't it?

There is some satisfaction in knowing that, dry as a dry may be, many a dry wet, thanks to prohibition, thinks himself dryer.

"Sing a song of sixpence" must now retire in favor of "Sing a song of $500" for the best setting of "America, the Beautiful."

Birds, observes an ornithologist, have many traits in common. Yes, roosters crow in the morning and crows roost at night.

Thanks to motorcars and good roads, the chances of getting into a rut nowadays are being reduced to a minimum.

Chess is reported to be more and more popular with women in France where knighthood was once in flower.

Many a man who "never could get geography" in school now knows where all the radio stations are.

Apparently China interprets the "white man's burden" as the burden of the white man.

One should never object to being trimmed by the barber.

No one yet has advocated junking the Chinese navy.

Anastasia Arrives

IT WAS a bleak winter morning when Anastasia came to us, but her face, as I opened the back door and ushered her hospitably in, seemed bright enough to bring the sun darting through the densest clouds. Her smile was Anastasia's chief claim to beauty; it was like carrying a lantern into a dark room to see her dusky face break into merry greeting.

She came, of course, from Virginia, but years of hard daily service in the middle West had crusted her natural sweetness with a coating of brusque importance wholly foreign to her real nature. She had been with me nearly a week before the veneer began to peel off in sharp, unexpected pieces.

"It's easy 'nough to see, Mis' Elner," she proclaimed one morning from the safe protection of the ironing board, "that you-all never was raised."

I gave a low gasp of surprise.

"Anastasia!" I cried incredulously, "just what do you mean by that?"

Anastasia pressed down on the embroidered pillow slip she was ironing with fastidious care, "You-all warn't raised, I said, Mis' Elner, you warn't raised 'tall. You was reared, honey, same as my white folks down home."

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From that moment, when she took me, figuratively speaking, into the bosom of her family, Anastasia took it upon herself to make me her especial charge. I began to wonder if I had really, in those days before Anastasia came to us, been capable of ordering my own groceries, planning my own meals, and, when necessity required, preparing them.

With the coming of Anastasia and my subsequent adoption into her "family circle," another figure loomed up in my daily horizon and remained there persistently—"Miss Milly." All of Anastasia's happy memories hung around her beloved "Miss Milly," whose home she had left many years ago. My first appeal to her loyal heart lay in my supposed likeness to her heroine. I was, to quote Anastasia, "Barrin' a little over-heftiness what Mis' Milly never had, her spittin' likeness an' image."

"Miss Milly" was entirely to blame for the life of ease that I found myself entering upon. "Mis' Milly never lowered herself to do no man'l labor. She lef' all common work fer me," Anastasia assured me.

Unlike "Miss Milly," however, I could not "do crochet pattrens," and Anastasia bemoaned my fondness for pencil and tablet audibly and often. "'Tain't natcheral fer no lady like you, Mis' Elner, to go 'round 'sociatin' constant with a pencil and tablet. I remembers how Mis' Milly never sat down without drawin' out her crochet pattrens from out her pocket—that was sort o' home-like an' nice, but pencils! Pencils ain't never made fer ladies like Mis' Milly an' you."

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"Miss Milly's" "pattrens" must have grown surprisingly intricate for Anastasia assured me upon several occasions that she had gone to Paris to work them out and hadn't left "no address." If she had only stayed there all would have gone on smoothly enough and I would have continued to live up to her exalted standard of womanhood and Anastasia would have continued to weave the "stuff that dreams are made of" in ever-increasing yardage, but a message came to Anastasia one morning in early June that turned her little world into a domestic fairyland:

> Am passing through Chicago. Would like to see you. Northwestern Station, three p. m. Thursday. Miss Milly.

Anastasia was almost beside herself. For three days we listened delightedly to weird old songs that rang out from unexpected corners of the house. I had to assure her over and over again that I would take her to the city at the appointed hour.

"Mis' Milly," she crooned softly as she worked, "I'se gwine see Mis' Milly after all these long-some years."

I tried to prepare her as we whirled along on the train for certain possible changes, but Anastasia was lost in a maze of happy dreams. From past experience with her I knew that she saw none of the city houses, heard none of the city noises. She was doubtless sitting under a giant magnolia tree while "Miss Milly" fluttered about her rose garden, or else she was busily ironing the richly beruffled frocks that constituted "Miss Milly's" wardrobe, or shining the ridiculous little shoes (the one point in which "Miss Milly" and I had nothing in common) with devoted care.

I looked up in time to see a tear of sheer happiness roll slowly down Anastasia's black cheek and splash on her new white cotton glove.

"I'se done los' my gumption, Mis' Elner, thinkin' 'bout Mis' Milly," she said apologetically.

At the entrance to the waiting room I stopped to straighten her hat and give her dress a final twist, but she was walking on air and took no notice of me. Twice we walked through the big waiting room, expectancy written largely on our faces: the third time a hand reached out and touched Anastasia's arm and a voice carrying notes of half-forgotten sweetness spoke her name.

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Anastasia whirled around and stared at the little figure before her, gay in its cheap foreign finery.

"Mis' Milly," she said huskily, "Honey, am it really you?"

How anyone could have resisted hugging the dear thing close I have never been able to determine, but "Miss Milly" contented herself with a hasty handshake and turned to me almost apologetically:

"You see, I've known Anastasia many years and we have many memories in common."

"Anastasia is full of delightful memories," I assured her, "I am going over here to sit down, and will leave you two to reminisce to your hearts' content."

It was hard to keep from watching them as they sat there talking in low tones; hard to keep from wondering what the years had brought "Miss Milly" in place of the ease and comfort of her youthful days in the "Old Dominion"; harder yet to refrain from glancing at Anastasia as she sat quietly beside her beloved "Miss Milly."

Anastasia traced her lineage proudly back to a certain African chief, "a pow'ful an' a mighty man," and her glossy ebony skin bore out her story convincingly. Tall and heavily set, Anastasia was never awkward, but bore herself with a certain simple grace that at once won respect and recognition.

Today, however, she sat slumped down in the seat, gazing fixedly at "Miss Milly." I knew at once what was wrong. "Miss Milly" had so far forgotten ancient tradition as to deck herself out in earrings the like of which Anastasia had never seen. When she moved they shook noisily, and even when she talked they swung slowly back and forth.

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"Earrings," Anastasia had once informed me when I was so bold as to appear in her kitchen adorned with a modest pair of small ivory balls, "ain't for real ladies, like Mis' Milly—or you."

It was over at last, the strange meeting. We shook hands with "Miss Milly" and waved her to her train. Then, as if in a dream, we found places on the evening special. Our ride home was eloquently silent. I longed unutterably to put my arms around Anastasia and tell her how fine and dear she was, but I knew that I could help her best by respecting her silence.

A little before dinner I heard Anastasia singing lustily and as I entered the kitchen she looked up and smiled.

"Why, Anastasia," I exclaimed, "you told me earrings weren't—"

She interrupted me swiftly. "Yes'm, I done said so but seems like I made a mistake. Mis' Milly done wear earrings, an' you done heard me tell you she war a fine lady. I come home an' dug these here trinkets out of my trunk an' fo'ced 'em on."

I looked at the great yellow hoops and tears swam in my eyes so that I turned quickly away. Dear, loyal heart that she was, upholding her beloved "Miss Milly" even when her capricious moments led her to indulge in crudeness and poor taste!

From a far corner of my bureau I drew out a little box and screwed on my ears a pair of gaudy earrings that had been purchased for amateur theatricals. Then, feeling fortified to cope with Anastasia's gallant loyalty, I went slowly down to dinner.

E. G. R. Y.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

LONDON

THE British Government has undertaken a campaign to popularize Hansard, which is the parliamentary report corresponding to the Congressional Record of America, but which is issued in two sections, one for the Lords and one for the Commons. As matters stand, extremely few people now bother to read these reports, but the work of extending its circulation has been taken in hand, the first evidence of it being advertisements in other serious publications telling readers what they are missing by not "taking in," as the English say, the copies of Hansard. The advertisements declare Hansard to be "a faithful record of all matters discussed in Parliament," and point out that the debates "reflect in a manner unique in periodical literature" the many-sided and frequently conflicting interests of the myriad groups making up the social life of England. The subscription rates have been fixed at fifty-five shillings for the Commons and seventy shillings for the Lords.

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The announcement that bank checks made out on the backs of post cards may soon be available for public use in Britain has stimulated discussion of the curious forms checks have sometimes taken. It is generally known that checks may be drawn on other material than the paper forms provided by the banks, although in England every check must bear the two-penny revenue stamp. A famous cabinetmaker used to have the habit of drawing checks against his balance on thin strips of wood from his workbench, and they were paid without comment by his bank. The famous Coutts Bank in London has paid many queer accounts. Just before the French Revolution this bank received a letter from a customer inclosing the torn half of a playing card and asking the bank to pay £30,000 to the person presenting the other half. Coutts paid over this money as soon as the second half was presented. In the case of Coutts Bank this was not really an innovation, as the bank still preserves the quaint notched sticks which in the very early days of banking served for certificates of deposit.

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There was much applause at the annual meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society held in Westminster, London, recently, when the president, Lord Lambourne, announced that the Cory Cup had been awarded to F. Howard of Los Angeles, Calif., for the bigeneric hybrid Crinodonna memoria-Corsii, which was judged to be the best new hardy plant of garden origin shown to the society in the course of the year. As Mr. Howard was unable to be present, the cup was received by T. Hay, member of the Council and superintendent of Hyde Park, London, who will convey the good wishes of the members of this great society of flower-lovers to their fellow member in Los Angeles.

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Out of 300,000 visitors to Europe from other parts of the world last year, 150,000 were Americans. This was stated at the last meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the deduction was drawn by the chairman, Gilbert C. Vyle, that endeavor ought to be made to persuade more of such persons to include Britain in their itinerary. "These visitors," Mr. Vyle said, "could not spend less than £2 a day each on the average, and we should have to export a great quantity of coal or cotton or engineering manufactures to equal what would be brought into the country in that way."

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Several exceedingly small books have been offered for sale at Sotheby's, the famous London book auction center. They are the Bijou and London Almanac, ranging from 1789 to 1839. Some of them are so small that a magnifying glass goes with them. The Almanac for 1838 measures three-quarters by five-eighths of an inch and is an eighth of an inch in thickness. This tiny volume contained portraits of William IV, Queen Victoria, Mozart and Sir Walter Scott. Other books small enough to be compared with those mentioned are the Mili, which was the same size as the 1838 Almanac, and the Midget New Testament, which was published in Glasgow. The "Court of Flowers," published in Holland in 1674, was one-fourth the size of an English penny stamp. The British Museum has some of these books, and is also believed to have one of the largest, which stands five feet ten inches high and is three feet two inches across.

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The legendary "bull in a china shop" came near having a counterpart in real life in Birmingham recently. A herd of cows was being directed through Lower Smithfield Market when one cow, exhibiting more interest in her unusual surroundings than the rest of the herd seemed to feel, left her companions and wandered into the big market building. Here the unfamiliar presence of a cow, whose intentions might or might not be peaceful, caused a stampede among all the two-footed occupants of the market. A policeman then attempted to argue with the cow, but their inability to agree caused the cow to dash into one of the stalls, which happened to be a china and crockery shop, and the resulting noise and destruction are stated to have been fully up to that created by the legendary bull. After this little diversion, the cow subsided gracefully and began to lunch on the delicacies of a near-by vegetable shop, going away peaceably when her keeper appeared.

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Americans have no monopoly of hustle. A story told at the recent London dinner of the Inspectors of the Aliens Branch of the Home Office—the government department having charge of passports—brought out the following: In 1852 Lord Palmerston sent a note reading, "I must have a complete history of passports by 2 p. m. without fail." This message was received by the subordinates at 12:02. Within the hour and fifty-eight minutes Palmerston had his history, dating from the days of Moses, who was quoted as being given a free conduct out of Egypt by Pharaoh. It also included a mandate given in Cæsar's time to a special courier, which read, "Let him not delay the bearer, who is not prepared to wage war against Cæsar." From this point the story was brought down to the comparatively well-known usages of the time of Palmerston.

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Sayings of the week:

Civilization is the art which makes good citizenship possible.—*Bishop of Hereford.*

An optimist is one who has faith that things can be done, and then proceeds to do them.—*Sir Charles Higham.*

I do not think there is any greater hero in London than the boy who is capable of passing a game of football in the park and turning into a Sunday school.—*Sir Thomas Inskip.*

Idleness is the curse of this epoch. It is not confined to the members of trades unions.—*Arnold Bennett.*

The fact is that no prestige whatever attaches to intellectual distinction in our public schools.—*Dr. J. A. Nairn.*

Better conditions are the fruit of work better done, and nothing else can produce better conditions but better work. —*Prof. L. P. Jacks.*

The English are the only people who laugh at themselves.—*Frank Swinnerton.*

What I strongly advocate is that all English people who possibly can should visit America and see for themselves. They are a most hospitable nation, and like very much to have us—provided we don't stay longer than six months.—*Lord Ashfield.*